

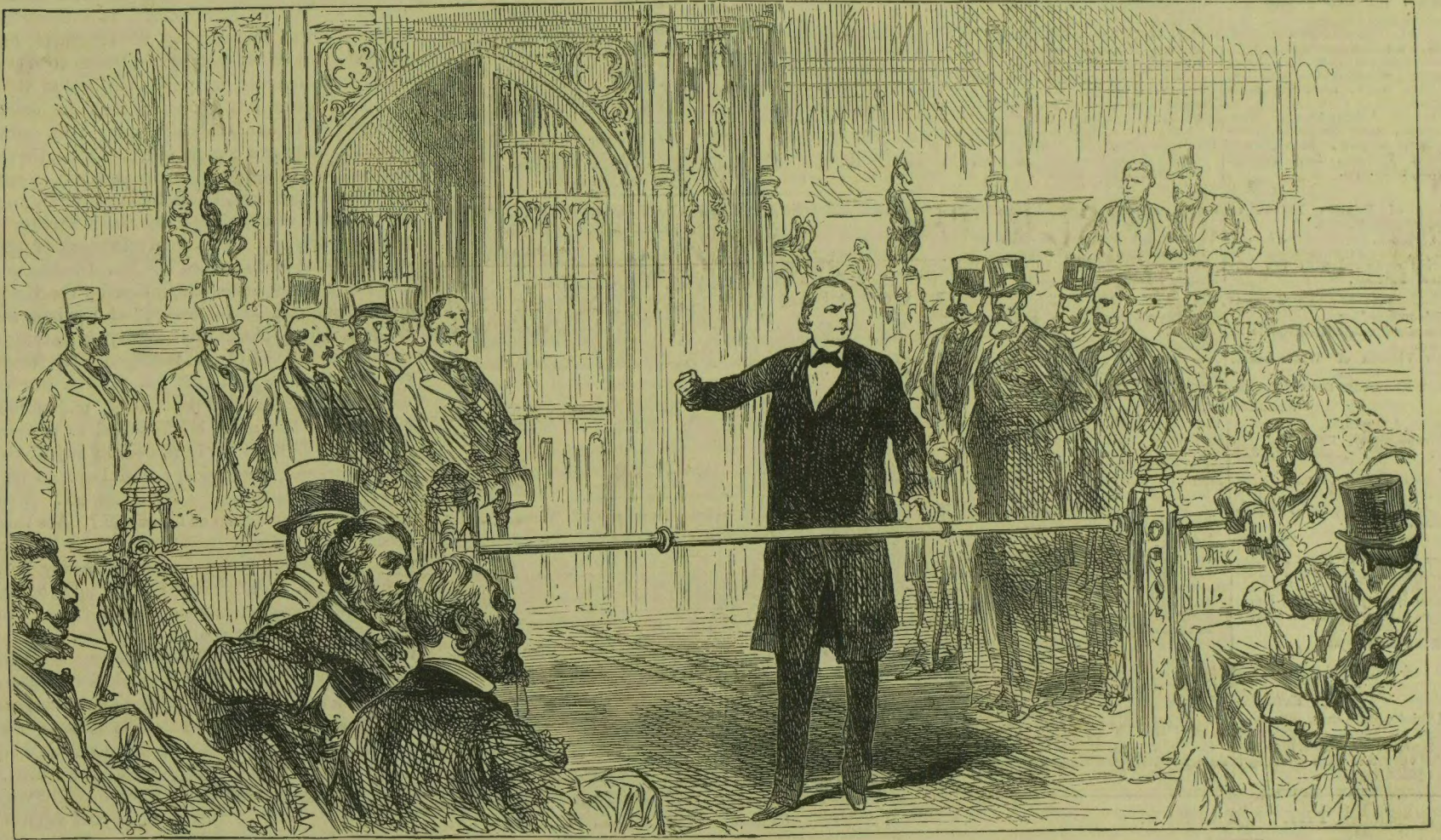
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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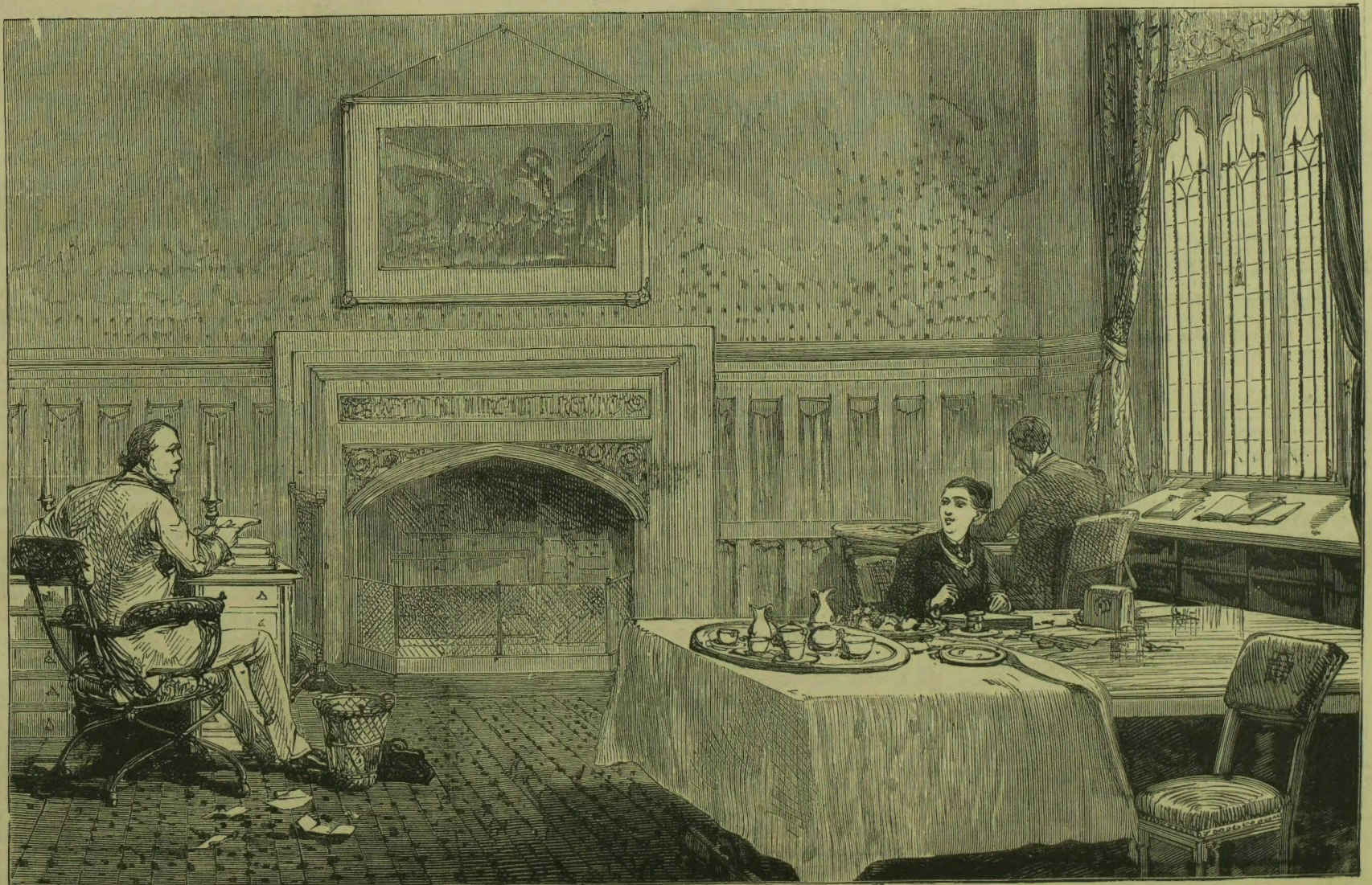
No. 2144.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



MR. BRADLAUGH AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



THE PRISON IN THE CLOCK-TOWER OF THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—SEE PAGE 6.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult., at 68, Upton-road, N., the wife of Mr. Edward Plant Elliott, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Nether Whitacre Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. B. W. J. Trevallion, of a son.

On the 24th ult., the wife of Lieutenant Charles W. Herbert, R.N., Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at 51, Upper Brook-street, the Countess Bentinck, of a son and heir.

On the 25th ult., at Montagu-place, Montagu-square, W., Countess Waldegrave, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at the British Consulate, and on the 29th ult., at St. Mark's Church, Alexandria, Egypt, by the Rev. E. J. Davis, B.A., incumbent, R. P. Heiglers, Esq., second son of F. W. Heiglers, Esq., of London, to Louise, eldest daughter of Camille Bertraud, Esq., of Alexandria.

On the 28th ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, the Marquis of Anglesey to the Hon. Mrs. Henry Wodehouse.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart., in Paris, aged 40.

On the 26th ult., at Woking, after a long illness, Amy Yates Titcomb, fourth daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Rangoon, deeply lamented.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

SUNDAY, JULY 4.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 2 Sam. i.; Acts xi.
Evening Lessons: 2 Sam. xii.
1-24, or xviii., 3 John.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. R. W. Bush, Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glynn, Vicar of Kensington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Scott, Head Master of Westminster; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Phillips Brooke, of Boston.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

Marriage of Princess Helena to Prince Christian, 1866.
Asiatic Society, anniversary, 4 p.m. (Mr. E. L. Brandreth on the Gaianian compend with the Romance. Part II).

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

Old Midsummer Day.
Sun annularly eclipsed; invisible in Britain.
Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

New moon, 1.21 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Herts Agricultural Society Show, Hatfield.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, anniversary, at the Royal Institution, 3 p.m.
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Slater on Waterfowl).
Historical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.

Oxford Trinity Term ends.
Geologists' Association, excursion to Maidstone, Cannon-street, 10.30 a.m.
National Volunteer Rifle Meeting: camp opened.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
June 20	29.587	61.2	54.6	80	0-10	69.0	56.5	E. S.	292	0.000	
21	29.616	60.1	50.9	71	6	70.8	52.7	S.	213	0.069	
22	29.732	56.7	53.3	89	9	63.4	54.5	S. W.	126	0.015	
23	29.710	60.0	51.4	75	8	68.1	53.8	W. S.W.	180	0.000	
24	29.732	60.2	50.4	71	7	70.7	54.3	SW. W. N.	169	0.100	
25	29.783	59.3	50.9	75	7	73.5	52.6	W. S.W. N.E.	179	0.015	
26	29.904	58.3	53.8	86	8	70.0	52.3	SE. N.W.	98	0.200	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.580 29.622 29.713 29.740 29.721 29.811 29.850
Temperature of Air .. 64.90 62.75 58.12 61.19 63.90 62.45 63.50
Temperature of Evaporation .. 61.90 57.19 56.88 58.29 56.90 57.22 59.02
Direction of Wind .. S.S.E. S. S. S.W. W. S.W. N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 47	4 15	4 43	5 1 23	5 48 2	6 23 24	7 03 17
3 35	3 35	3 35	3 35	3 35	3 35	3 35

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING for 1880 will be HELD on the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club Ground at Wimbledon on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, JULY 5, 6, 7, and 8. The remaining Matches will be played on MONDAY, JULY 12, and following days. N.B.—No spikes longer or larger than running spikes may be used.

Play will begin each day at Four p.m. Admission each day 1s. Tickets admitting to the whole Tournament, 5s.; Family Tickets, admitting five persons, 21s.; Reserved numbered Seats on Grand Stands, 1s. each day of first week; 2s. 6d. each day of second week; and 7s. 6d. for the whole Tournament, to be had of the Hon. Sec. A. Probert, with full particulars will be sent only on receipt of 1d. stamp.
J. Heilze Avenue, N.W. JULIAN MARSHALL, Hon. Sec., A.E.C. and L.T.C.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND, Westphalia, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1880, open from May 9 to the end of September, 1880. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annex. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna café, confiserie, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Mindener and Bergisch-Markischer Railways. The connection with the town is made by tramways, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markischer Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse, No. 5, Düsseldorf.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—VERY CATCHING, by F. C. Burnand, Music by J. L. Molloy; after which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with a New Second Piece, A FLYING VISIT, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO AND FROM SCOTLAND.—Commencing on THURSDAY, JULY 1, the SUMMER SERVICE of PASSENGER TRAINS FROM LONDON TO SCOTLAND will come into operation.

	WEEK DAYS.									
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) .. dep.	6.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.0	8.50	9.0	11.0	11.50	12.0
Edinburgh arr.	4.30	5.20	8.0	9.45	6.45	6.45	7.20	10.0	10.45	11.0
Glasgow	4.44	5.30	8.0	9.45	6.40	6.45	7.20	10.0	10.45	11.0
Greenock	6.20	7.15	9.5	11.42	7.50	7.50	9.48	11.0	11.45	12.0
Perth	6.50	—	9.25	11.40	8.5	8.15	9.55	—	—	—
Dundee	7.30	—	10.30	12.50	9.45	9.45	12.0	—	—	—
Aberdeen	10.12	—	—	—	12.40	—	2.15	—	—	—
Inverness	—	—	—	—	8.50	2.45	6.25	—	—	—

The 9.0 p.m. train from London on Saturday nights does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow.
The Highland Express (8.0 p.m.) will leave Euston every night, Sundays included, and will be due at Greenock in ample time to enable passengers to join the Columba, Iona, or Lord of the Isles steamers for the Highlands of Scotland. It will also arrive at Perth in sufficient time to enable passengers to breakfast before proceeding to the North.

From July 19 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional Express will leave Euston Station at 7.10 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This Train will convey Horses, Carriages, and Special Parties.

Day Saloons fitted with Lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. Down Express from Euston and 10.0 a.m. Up Express from Edinburgh and Glasgow, without extra charge.
Sleeping accommodation is provided by the Night Mails to and from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 6s. for each berth.

For particulars of Train Service from Scotland to London, see the company's Time Table, London, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
J. FINDLAY,
June, 1880.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT TRAIN ALTERATIONS.
From July 1 there will be important additions to, and accelerations of, the Express Trains between London, Nottingham, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Harrogate, Scarborough, Whitby, the North of England, and Scotland:-
London and Nottingham, 2 hours 40 minutes.
Leeds 32 ..
Bradford 4 ..
Scarborough 5 ..
Edinburgh 9 ..
Glasgow 10 .. 20 minutes.

King's-cross, June, 1880. HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

PICCADILLY GALLERY (next door to St. James's Hall).—The Great Picture, AT THE FRONT—PLEVNA, EARLY MORNING, by IRVING MONTAGU, from sketches taken by him in the Russian Camp, ON VIEW DAILY, Ten to Six. Admission to the Gallery, One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS, MINSTRELS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Messrs Moore and Burgess have the honour to announce to their patrons and friends that, taking advantage of the annual summer vacation of the far-famed SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, of New York, they have, at an enormous expense, secured the services of those great American Artists,
MR. GEORGE THATCHER,
MR. E. M. HALL,
MR. JOHNSON, and MR. H. POWERS,
all of whom will make their first appearance in this Country ON MONDAY, JULY 5, in conjunction with a
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT COMPANY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Fanteils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30; and for the Evening ditto at Seven.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (22nd time), terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with IOLANDE—Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening (July 3, 10, 17, and 24), at 8.20, THE BELLS (Athaliah, Mr. Irving) and IOLANDE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE every Saturday, at Two, Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open, 10 to 5.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Slings, Troubadour Quartette, G. H. Macdormott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield, and Booker. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premieres Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.—EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet. . . . It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—Era.—THE CANTERBURY.

A COURSE OF SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY will be given by PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, on JULY 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, at Ten a.m.

A COURSE OF SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, so adapted as to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY and of the MINERAL SUBSTANCES used in the ARTS, on JULY 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. To be followed by SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON ROCKS AND METALLIC MINERALS, on JULY 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.
Terms, 10s. 6d. for each Course, or One Course for the Three Courses.
PRIVATE instruction on the above Subjects is also given at 149, STRAND, W.C., by PROFESSOR TENNANT. Terms, 7s. for Lesson of one hour.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

Politically and socially, we seem to be entering upon a fresh era both of trial and of development. The latter, indeed, presupposes the former. No unfolding of the principles of human action, more emphatically of such as are sound and, therefore, reasonable, can take place until the impediments which have previously obstructed it have been surmounted, or, at any rate, pushed aside. Conflict is, in every age, the pioneer of right. It clears away, imperfectly at first, the difficulties which either prevent or unduly retard the progress of truth, both in theory and in practice. We are now engaged in solving problems with a view to immediate practical results, the remoter consequences of which, upon what is called civilisation, few persons have seriously considered. Both in Parliament and out of it decisions unwrapping a germinant potency are being arrived at, not blindly it is true, but with scant foresight of what, in natural and inevitable sequence, they will ultimately grow to.

Take, for instance, the Bradlaugh case in the House of Commons. Drop the Hon. Member's name; forget the antecedents and the associations which it carries with it; forgive the mistakes which have been made by the Representative Branch of the Legislature in its attempts to deal with it; and accept, as far as may be necessary, the superior wisdom of many who have been wise after the event. Say, if you will, that the House of Commons has got itself into an undignified as well as a perplexing position, and that the way out of it suggested by the Government—although, perhaps, the only outlet from it which now presents itself—is neither satisfactory nor permanently adequate. We will not discuss these points.

To our mind, the main question at issue is one of almost inconceivable importance. In essence, it is this—whether at all, or, if at all, how far, political authority should lay its hand of repression upon speculative opinion, or upon the free expression thereof. It is an old topic, a worn-out controversy, but under several guises, and we may say disguises, this is the question which has been hotly debated in the House of Commons of late. The issue is, happily, predestined. It may not take its perfect shape this Session, or next. It may exhibit, for some time to come, scars of the conflict through which it has passed. But, spite of all contravening circumstances, the principle of uniform and universal tolerance in reference to speculative conclusions, is making visible headway, and promises, like an incoming tide, notwithstanding all temporary fluctuations, to reach the measure of its capacity, not in this country only, but in all the civilised States of the World.

There is another matter which is now attracting notice in the Lower House—one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, as well as one of fundamental moment. It has sprung up in connection with the Irish Relief Bill introduced by Mr. W. E. Forster. It touches the rights of property, the inviolability of contracts, and the equal obligation of all subjects of the Realm to share impartially and proportionably the public burdens of the State. Mr. W. E. Forster has proposed that in certain specified districts of Ireland, in which more than ordinary distress prevails, and for a certain specified time, the County Court Judge of the District shall be empowered, in such cases as he may deem necessary, to allot compensation to tenants who may have been evicted by their landlords for non-payment of rent. This is an extension of the provisions of the Land Act, carried by Mr. Gladstone in 1870, to cases not then in contemplation by the Government, or the Legislature. "Necessity," it has been said, "knows no law," and absolute necessity is presupposed as the condition for such an indulgence to tenants as the temporary suspension of the present law dealing with compensation for eviction. Well, undoubtedly, the preservation of life must be regarded as a permanent consideration. If it cannot be secured by any other means than that proposed, such means will have to be sanctioned, and rightly sanctioned. But is it so? Are there not two sides to a question of this order? Are there not other creditors in Ireland besides those who let land? Might not the burden occasioned by necessity be more fairly adjusted by distributing the weight of it more impartially? We confess we are not yet in a position to give any categorical reply to such queries. They belong to that larger question of Land Tenure with which the present Government is pledged to deal hereafter. We note only how it has been forced to the surface, and, perhaps, it may be fairly contended that it is inexpedient, if it be not immediately necessary, to introduce any branch of the larger subject into a measure professedly intended to cope only with passing, even though with very pressing, difficulties. But, be this as it may, it is clear from what has already occurred that we are advancing towards the practical settlement of principles on which the well-being, not of agriculturists merely, but of all other classes of the community, will mainly depend.

Ten years ago, it will be remembered, society was rent in twain by a passionate discussion of the question of religious teaching in rate-aided Schools. Practically, the matter has all but settled itself. We are reminded of it now by the centenary of the founding of the Sunday School system by Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester. The celebrations which have taken place during the week look to the past, and they compel observant and reflecting men to forecast the future. The Sunday School system, whilst, as a grain of mustard seed, the least of all seeds, is now as a tree in the branches of which the birds take shelter. It sprang up with almost unexampled rapidity. Within less than half a century it prevailed over the whole kingdom. It is, as has been well said, a voluntary system of lay religious teaching. It is very imperfect, no doubt, but it has proved marvellously potential. One of the fruits of it has been the National System of Elementary Education. But the week-day school has not superseded the proper use of the Sunday School. We may almost affirm that it has suggested it. The secular part of teaching is now done effectually by Board Schools and Denominational Schools—the former supported in part by rates, and the latter in part by grants from the Exchequer. But religious teaching is the appropriate work in Sunday Schools, and it may now be more efficiently given than ever it was before. Until lately, it was subsidiary only; now it has become of main importance, it cannot well be dispensed with, and its outlook reaches forward into the far future. It was fitting that the modest founding of the system a hundred years ago should receive a hearty commemoration; and such, we think we may say, it has had. Into what it may hereafter develop we refrain from speculating. Its bicentenary will, doubtless, witness important modifications both in the structure and in the uses of Sunday Schools. They cannot, however, but be beneficial; and if, during the coming century, they achieve results at all proportionate to those which they have effected in that which is gone by, the name of Raikes will evoke blessings as fervent as any which philanthropy has earned for itself in other walks of life.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

What a delightful thing it is not to be compelled—in this place at least—to write about politics! What an infinitely more delightful thing it would be to have no politics at all. At all events, under the last-named blissful dispensation, one could go out to dinner in peace. As things move, at present party politics altogether poison prandial enjoyment. I tried to be as Conservative as I could last Saturday; and I found myself sitting between a stout old gentleman who looked a Tory to his very eyebrows, but who turned out to be a vehement advocate of the Extension of the County Franchise, Church Disestablishment, and the Hare and Rabbits Bill; while my next neighbour on the other side was a charming young lady who was a thoroughgoing Bradlaughite, and, moreover, passionately protested against the erection of the Prince Imperial monument in the Abbey. On the following Monday, at an Advanced Liberal dinner party, I thought that, politically, I was quite safe; but, alas! the gentleman on my left was a Protectionist, a Game Preserver, and an Anti-Educationalist; and the lady on my right was a Jingo.

On the whole, I scarcely think that I can recall a time when political exacerbation in polite society had reached so intense a degree as it has done to-day. You are not allowed to be neutral. You are forced to take sides. It has come to the complexion of "Under which King, Bezonian? Speak, or die." "And what do you call yourself, Sir?" asked the other day an austere dame as she surveyed me through her gold-rimmed double eye-glasses. I answered humbly that I was content to be called a Miserable Wretch. But the austere dame was not satisfied. She wanted a more definite expression of opinion, touching, we will say, the Berlin Conference, the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, or the Albanian League.

No political issues are, it is to be hoped, involved in an avowal of sorrow that the French Carthusians are, as well as the Jesuits, threatened with expulsion from France. Who that has visited the "Escorial de Dauphiné," and has been a guest of the good Fathers of La Grande Chartreuse by Grenoble, will refrain from mildly lamenting the hard fate which may soon drive the not only harmless, but useful followers of San Bruno from their historic domicile? What does the Protestant Gray say of them in his "Letters":—"There are certain scenes that would awe an atheist into belief without the help of other arguments. I am well persuaded that San Bruno was a man of no common genius to choose such a place for his retirement."

And then, think of that inestimable *liqueur*, that unsurpassed cordial, Chartreuse! Forty years ago the Monks of St. Bruno, who had been ruined root and branch at the First Revolution, were miserably poor. Even so late as 1858 the Editor of *Murray* considered the "Elixir des Chartreux" to be so great a rarity in London as to warrant his mentioning in a foot-note to his account of the monastery a single shop in Piccadilly where the cordial could be obtained. At present the worthy Fathers are deriving a very handsome revenue from the *liqueur* which they manufacture. They might come to England and set up their oratory and their distillery in our midst, you may say. But I have heard that perfection in the concoction of Chartreuse—the green variety, at least—is attained by the admixture of a certain secret ingredient, a herb which is only known to grow on the mountains which dominate Grenoble.

Advocates of the cause of total abstinence will be highly interested, and as highly edified, by the perusal of a bright little volume called "Illustrious Abstainers," written by Mr. Frederick Sherlock. The book (Hodder and Stoughton) is now in its third thousand. It is refreshing to find enumerated among the illustrious abstainers such famous personages as Sir Garnet Wolseley, President Hayes, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Benjamin Richardson, Sir Henry Havelock, Elihu Burritt, and John Howard. In two or three instances, Mr. Frederick Sherlock proves too much. Was John Milton a total abstainer? In the matter of strong drink he was certainly temperate; but he was addicted to the pleasures of the table; and a short time before his death he explicitly told the last Mrs. Milton that he intended to make his will in her favour because she cooked such very nice dinners for him.

Dr. Johnson is also claimed as a total abstainer. This is altogether a mistake. The Doctor seldom drank wine; but when he did he drank it greedily. He was a punch-drinker, too, upon occasion. What reader of Boswell or Macaulay does not remember the Doctor's jovial inquiry, "Who's for punch?" Finally, Mr. Sherlock seems to think that Benjamin Franklin was throughout his life a total abstainer because that eminent natural philosopher and teacher of "mean morals" used, when he was a journeyman printer in England, to drink water-gruel instead of beer, in order to save a little money out of his wages. When he grew rich, he became remarkably fond of good living; and some interesting information on this head will be found in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*. All the three "Illustrious Abstainers," not very felicitously cited by Mr. Sherlock, were, occasionally, heavy feeders; and among the total abstainers—I do not say the abstinent persons—whom I have known, I have found many who, while they drank nothing stronger than water, were addicted to the selfish, sensual, and heart-hardening vice of gluttony.

In re "the Sweet, Shady side of Pall-mall," I am enabled, for the further information of "Upper Gloucester-place," and through the kindness of my correspondent "E. W.," Worcester, to state that a book which should certainly be in print, entitled "Two Centuries of Song," compiled by the late Walter Hornbury (London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), contains two pieces by Captain Morris, one of them being the sweet, shady side of Pall-mall lyric.

It is well known that American schoolboys and schoolgirls are, as a rule, treated with extreme tenderness by their teachers,

and that corporal punishment of any kind is almost non-existent in the schools of the United States. From time to time, however, one does hear of some freak of correctional eccentricity on the part of an American schoolmistress. Mr. Wendell Phillips once related a story of a Spartan-like "school-marm" who used to administer the bastinado *à la Turque* on the soles of her pupils' feet; another was wont to hold refractory boys in an inverted position and pour cold water down the legs of their pantaloons; and one positively cruel instructor of youth was prosecuted, to my own knowledge, in a town in one of the Eastern States, for forcing a talkative girl to chew bitter aloes.

But for an eccentric, bizarre, and (as a magistrate has lately decided) illegal punishment, commend me to the case of an assistant teacher at a Board School in Bermondsey, who was summoned to Southwark Police Court for assaulting a very little girl by strapping up her mouth with adhesive plaster. The offence of the tiny culprit was analogous to that committed by her small fellow-sufferer on the other side of the Atlantic. The defence was that it was only a small strip of plaster which was placed on the child's lips; that she was not hurt, and played about afterwards as if nothing had happened; but her father stated before the magistrate that the child came home crying, and was very sick. It is not at all unlikely that a nervous child might have been frightened into a fit by such a strange infliction. I dare say that the school teacher meant no harm; and the magistrate seems to have thought as much when he bound her over to keep the peace for twelve months instead of fining her for her thoughtless and manifestly illegal conduct. For you will remember that the Bill of Rights deprecates not only cruel but "unusual" punishments.

Mem.: The adhesive plaster case, its illegality excepted, was but a bagatelle. It is, nevertheless, undeniable that during the last week or ten days the newspapers have teemed with reports of the most revolting acts of barbarity committed on small children. Not all these cases were scholastic ones; some of the instances of cruelty were of a domestic nature; but it is additionally unpleasant to notice that in almost every case of child-torturing the torturer was—in sex, at least—a woman. It would seem that the evil spirits of Elizabeth Brownrigg and Esther Hibner are not yet laid; indeed, to judge from the sickening details of the atrocities wreaked on the puny inmates of more than one so-called "orphanage," Brownriggism would appear to have been revived—and with a vengeance.

Whether corporal punishment will ever altogether be abandoned in schools, and whether parents will ever be persuaded that about the worst way in which they can correct their children is to beat them, I am sure that I don't know. I do know that I (with inestimably kind help, many years ago) brought up a little boy from the age of eighteen months to the age of seventeen without ever spoiling or ever laying a finger upon him; but some guardians of youth may not have had such good fortune as I experienced. But I also know that I should be ashamed now, when my grown-up little boy comes to dinner, to sit opposite to him if I had to remember that, when he was a weak young child and I a hale strong man, I had abused my strength by beating him. It is impossible to predict what may be the eventual solution of a most perplexing social dilemma: the more perplexing when it is remembered that many good and wise people are in favour of the bodily chastisement of children. Yet thus much might be done, perhaps, to simplify the problem. No one, surely, will maintain that it can be justifiable to hit a child on the head—before, perhaps, the very sutures of its skull are completely joined; and blows on the head are one of the commonest forms of school barbarity. I would make such blows an aggravated assault, and punish it accordingly.

"Atlas" of the *World* has pained and shocked me by an announcement that the pressure on his space is so great, and so continually increasing, that he is regretfully compelled to restrict his French Editor to the propounding of his French Puzzles once a fortnight instead of once a week. *Hélas!* "Atlas" avails himself of the opportunity to thank his distinguished French colleague for the untiring zeal with which he has discharged his duties. "Of his brilliance and learning," adds "Atlas," enthusiastically, "there is no occasion to speak: they are self evident." Yes; they are self evident. Yet it was scarcely kind, my "Atlas," thus rudely to cut down our hebdomadal pabulum of brilliancy and learning to a fortnightly one. The Terrible Man was to me meat and drink—board, lodging, and washing. He was my stay, my holdfast, "my hope, my joy, my Geneviève." Stop, stop! I must not "gush." I am speaking of the truncated French editor, and not of Miss Geneviève Ward in "Forget-me-Not." I can assure the erudite gentleman that I am one of his humblest and sincerest admirers; although I was about to ask him what astounding misapprehension of the idiomatic capacity of the English language gave him lately the hardihood to ask his disciples to translate "donneur d'eau bénite" into English. He himself translates this phrase as "a giver of blank promises" which is not idiomatic English at all. "Man in the Moon" or "Clerk of the Cheque" would have done quite as well.

"C. E. T.," writing from Stratford-upon-Avon, observes that he is sorry to see that I have joined the "parrot cry" against Lord Elgin, as a "ruthless devastator," and that his Lordship is the rather entitled to universal gratitude, seeing that he was the means of rescuing the bas-reliefs of the Parthenon from contingent destruction. Canova declared that Lord Elgin deserved to have an altar erected to him as a saviour of the arts. But Parliament hesitated for a long time before granting the funds to purchase the spoils which, by virtue of a Turkish firman, Lord Elgin had collected at Athens. The fact is that, between 1802 and 1816, in which last-named year the booty torn from the Acropolis reached this country, very few people dreamed that Greece would ever be free from Ottoman rule; and as for the Turks of that epoch, I only wonder that they did not make the British Ambassador at the Sublime Porte a present of the Temple of

Theseus and the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, as well of as much of the Parthenon bas-reliefs as he could carry off.

Mem.: It is strange that a plea for desecration should come from Stratford-upon-Avon. Is there not a Tomb in the collegiate church there of which the occupant invokes a Curse on him who moves his bones? The Acropolis of Athens is, so to speak, the Sepulchre of Phidias, and the stones of the Parthenon are his bones.

The controversy respecting artists' colours and artists' colourmen, of which brief mention has been made in former "Echoes," seems to have flown off at a tangent and to have assumed something of the guise of a personal passage at arms between Mr. Holman Hunt and Mr. John Rogers Herbert, R.A. Admiring the genius of both artists, and specially revering as I do the character of Mr. Herbert, I hope that they have by this time cleared up their little misunderstanding, and that they will continue to be as good friends as ever.

Meanwhile, to young artists who may be liable through the too amply supplied palettes of Long-acre and Rathbone-place to be induced to use a superfluity of "flaming colours" in their pictures, I would respectfully commend the perusal of old Gerard de Lairese's "Art of Painting in all its Branches," published in 1738. I have Gerard, in a fat little quarto, embellished with scores of quaint plates. His directions for flesh-painting are sweetly simple. Says Gerard, through his translator into English, John Frederick Fritsch,

Now, in order to strike the right colour for each, take these:—For a Child, White and Vermilion, it being pretty Ruddy; for a Man, the same, with the addition of a little Yellow Oker, which makes it more Warm, and also more Fiery; for a Woman, take White, a little Vermilion, and Yellow Oker. And to know perfectly the proper Tint of the Tenderness of these Three Persons, you must, in Finishing, take your Small or Ultramarine, alone, and with soft Fitch scumble your Blue over the most Tender parts of your Figure, so that it lie Soft and Transparent.

Mr. Thackeray was very fond of what he used to term "painters' cookery books," and would gravely describe some exquisitely beautiful bit of natural scenery from the purely technical or artists' colourman's point of view. "Too much of the palette knife in that sky," he would say. "Very poor glazing of that foliage in the foreground," "middle-distance wants scumbling down," and so forth.

Mem.: Whence "Scumble"? It is not in Worcester's Webster. I find it in the "Library Dictionary" defined as "the art of glazing or covering with a semi-opaque colour on neutral tint portions of a painting so as to soften and subdue the original colour." The definition is inaccurate, to begin with. Glazing is one process, and scumbling another. The "Library Dictionary" (without, it would appear, the etymologist giving himself much trouble) says that "scumble" is the diminutive of "scum." In that case, whence the "b"? Do we "skimble" milk or "trimble" sails or "jamble" our fingers in doors? Perhaps our ancestors used to do so, four hundred years ago; and to be enlightened on this point I humbly look to the philologists. Still, considering the fact that "scumble" is, to all appearance, a purely studio term, and that much of the technology of the theatrical painting-room is the legacy of the Italian decorative artists who so abounded in England during the eighteenth century, it is just possible that "scumble" may have something to do with the Italian "scombavare" to rub over with saliva, or "scombujare" to disperse, scatter, or loosen. But I wait, with fear and trembling, for the philologists.

There was a Lord Mayor's chaplain who, some fifty years ago—rather more than less I opine—wrote a wonderfully although involuntarily diverting book describing the progress of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London to Oxford. It is one of the cheeriest and most innocent pieces of bombast that I ever read; but there are some things which you can never remember at the exact moment of your wanting them; and I cannot recollect either the name of the author or the Mayoralty during which the visit to Oxford took place. Still I can distinctly recall an inimitably ludicrous account of the brave appearance of the Lord Mayor's carriage at the door of the Mansion House on the morning of the beginning of the expedition, and how the horses pawed and snorted and champed the bit as though proudly conscious of the august load which they were destined to draw.

I happened to be passing through Garrick-street, Covent-garden, at about half-past one last Sunday afternoon. A handsome four-in-hand was standing in front of the Garrick Club; and the long-forgotten narrative of the Lord Mayor's chaplain rose up before me, clear and palpable, as I watched the four noble steeds—"prads" they used to be called in the old coaching days—pawing and snorting and champing the bit, precisely as their ancestors did at the Mansion House half a century since. Was the coach that I saw at the Garrick also destined to carry Caesar and his fortunes? After a while I saw about a dozen gentlemen emerge from the club and clamber to the summit of the drag; and among them, with dilated pupils, hair on end, and knees shaking under me, I recognised Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John L. Toole, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. S. Bancroft, Mr. Kendal, Mr. Hare, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. John McCulloch, the renowned American tragedian. The others were, in all probability, Dukes—they looked so awe-inspiring, and yet so affable. The coachman mounted his box, and gathered up his "ribbons." The guard forbore to wind his horn—was it not Sunday?—and away went these salt ones of the earth into the *ewigkeit*.

No; scarcely so far as that. I took some lessons in the art of "interviewing" lately, in the United States; and, late that Sunday night, I crept round to Garrick-street again, and "interviewed"—never mind whom. But I learned from "an unimpeachable authority," as our own Correspondent at Berlin is wont to say when he wires home to his paper some *canard* which was printed in the *Doppeldeutungskopf Zeitung* seven days before, that the handsome four-in-hand was the Dorking coach, which had been specially chartered for the day to convey Mr. Irving and his friends to the pleasant country town where, at the sign of the "Marquis of Granby," the elder Mr. Weller so satisfactorily settled his long-standing account with the Rev. Mr. Stiggins, and where the famous Battle, which was never fought, took place.

I was told, also, that these august personages dined in great state at the White Horse Hotel, Dorking, and that their conversation (this I had the next day from the head waiter, whom I sought by early train) was superb. Mr. Irving was great on the Eastern Question; but seemed slightly to deprecate the cession of so large a part of Thessaly and Epirus to the Greeks. Mr. Dion Boucicault took up finance, and had some sharp things to say concerning Mr. Gladstone's budget. Mr. Bancroft minutely analysed the phenomena of Russian Nihilism, and eventually came to the conclusion (similar to his well-known expression of opinion in "Caste") that Nihilism amounted to Nothing; and, in a few curt but incisive sentences, Mr. Toole disposed of the Bradlaugh case. Beshrew the Bradlaugh case! G. A. S.



IN THE LOBBY: "SELF-CONSTITUTED LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION."



"THE PRISONER AND HIS GAOLER."—SEE PAGE 6.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



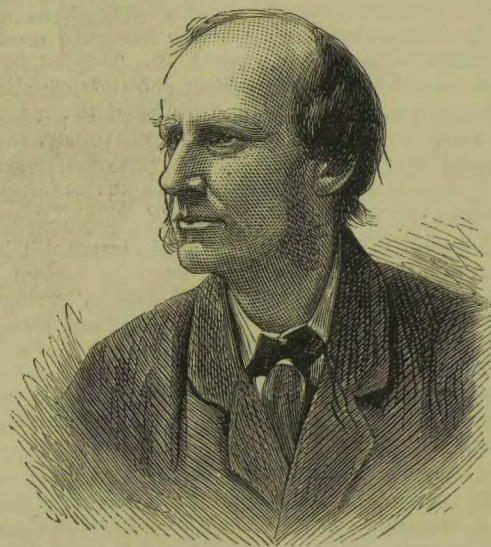
MR. H. G. ALLEN (PEMBROKE BOROUGHS).

Mr. Henry George Allen, second son of Mr. John Hensleigh Allen, late of Cresselly, who was formerly M.P. for Pembroke. Born in 1815, educated at Rugby, and at Christ Church College, Oxford. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1841. Recorder of Andover, 1857 to 1872.



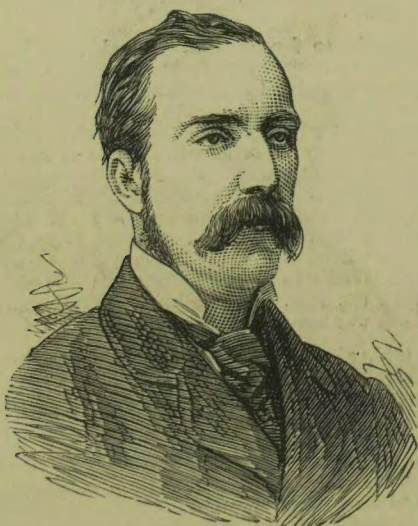
MR. A. ILLINGWORTH (BRADFORD).

Mr. Alfred Illingworth, eldest son of Mr. Daniel Illingworth, of Bradford, worsted spinner. Born 1826, educated at Huddersfield College. In business as a manufacturer. Was M.P. for Knaresborough, 1868 to 1874. Married daughter of Mr. Isaac Holden, sometime M.P. for Knaresborough.



MR. HORACE DAVEY, Q.C. (CHRISTCHURCH).

Son of Mr. Peter Davey, of Horton, Bucks. Born 1833. Educated at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford. Was Scholar and Fellow of that College, and won double first-class honours, being also senior mathematical and Eldon law scholar. Called to Bar, 1861; Q.C. 1875. Married daughter of Rev. W. Pace.



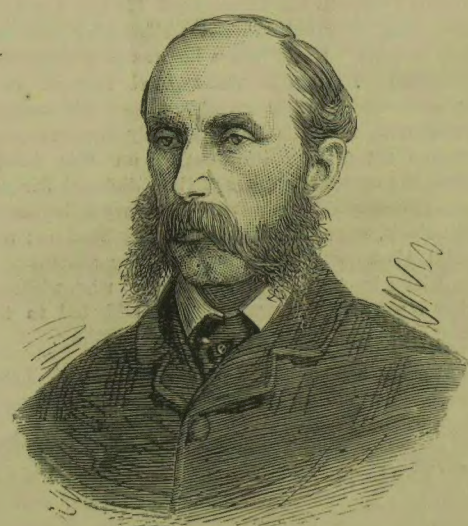
MR. J. F. SMITHWICK (KILKENNY CITY).

Mr. John Francis Smithwick, son of Mr. Daniel Smithwick, of Kilkenny. Born there, 1844; educated at the Kilkenny College. Married a daughter of Mr. James Power, of Tramore, Waterford. Is a magistrate, and has been High Sheriff, of Kilkenny City. Is in favour of Home Rule.



MR. J. H. TILLET (NORWICH).

Mr. Jacob Henry Tillett, born at Norwich 1818, grandson of Mr. William Tillett, schoolmaster, a noted mathematician. Educated at Norwich Grammar School. Practised as solicitor at Norwich, 1839 to 1868. Established *Norfolk News*, 1845, and *Eastern Daily Press*. Thrice Mayor of Norwich. Twice elected M.P., and unseated on petition.



MR. JAMES RANKIN (LEOMINSTER).

Son of late Mr. Robert Rankin, Liverpool merchant. Born 1842. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1873. Has written several papers on subjects of natural science. Married daughter of Mr. Christopher Bushell, of Hinderton, Cheshire.

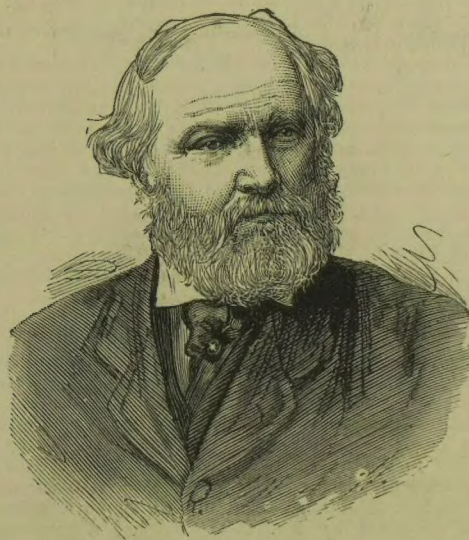


SKETCH PORTRAIT OF MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M.P. FOR NORTHAMPTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.}

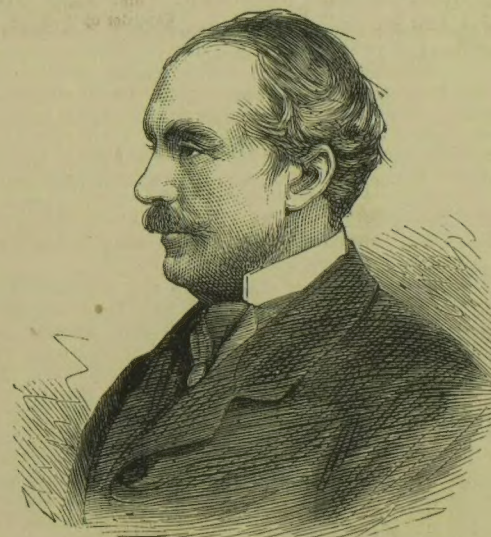
MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. W. N. MOLESWORTH-ST. AUBYN (HELSTON).



MR. JAMES HOWARD (BEDFORDSHIRE).



MR. W. J. STANTON (STROUD).

Youngest son of the late Rev. Hender Molesworth-St. Aubyn, of Clowance, Cornwall (name of St. Aubyn assumed in 1844). Born 1838. Educated at Christ Church College, Oxford. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863, and joined the Western Circuit, but practises chiefly as a special pleader.

Eldest son of Mr. John Howard, of Cauldwell, Bedfordshire. Born 1821. Educated at Bedford public school. Is a manufacturer of agricultural implements, at Britannia Ironworks, Bedford. Was High Sheriff of county 1878. President of Agricultural Engineers' Association; author of practical treatises; M.P. Bedford, 1868 to 1874.

Mr. Walter John Stanton, son of Mr. Charles Stanton, of Stroud. Born in 1828. Educated at Warminster School. Was civil engineer, pupil of Mr. Joseph Locke. Now in business as woollen manufacturer at Stroud. Chairman of Local Board of Health, county magistrate, Captain of Rifle Volunteers.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 29.

The other day the Municipal Council of Paris gravely discussed the question of the advisability of engraving in the stone the words "*Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*," which are now inscribed in black paint on the walls of the public buildings. It has been suggested that, before arriving at a decision, the worthy councillors would do well to give to the Third Republic some motto more in harmony with its actual tendencies, such, for instance, as "*Nopes et Festins*." It is, indeed, a fact that never, even in the palmiest days of the Empire, were there more festivals and junketings than there are at present. In fact, the Third Republic, before arriving at its apotheosis which will take place on the occasion of the grand National Fête on July 14, has passed through several stages. It began in strife and bloodshed, the last traces of which will be cleared away by the Amnesty; then came the Republic of pure politics, the Republic of *enunt*, which tried to introduce an austerity of manners and bearing little in harmony with the French, and especially with the Parisian character. M. Gambetta, with his usual perspicacity, invented a mixed kind of Republic, which he dubbed with the name of Athenian, and, finally, we have arrived at the period of the Republic *qui s'amuse*. From the highest to the lowest ranks of society there is nothing but rejoicings and fêtes, *nopes et festins*. One of the strangest manifestations of this spirit of what Rabelais would call *haute liesse*—as we might say, "high jinks"—is the space given by the Republican and Radical press to the doings of the aristocracy. A Duchess or a Countess cannot buy a new dress without the workmen of Paris and the *bourgeois* of the Marais being informed of the fact through the medium of the newspapers, and never have Princes been more esteemed than under the Republic of 1880. There is a perfect rage for society news, and when the fiddles are silent at Paris the reporters telegraph their echoes from Vichy and Deauville. It is thus that we learn that marriages in the world of high life are still frequent, and that Mlle. Marie Blanc, the daughter of the famous Blanc of Monaco and Monte-Carlo, is shortly to be married to Prince Roland Bonaparte, a young Lieutenant in the French army, who has only his sword, while his future bride has an income of £30,000 a year, the proceeds of *rouge et noir* and *trente et quarante*. Prince Roland is a very estimable young man who, in his tastes, is said to take after his grandfather, Prince Camille. Another item of society news is that Lady Caithness and her son, the Duke de Pomar, of "Passion and Fashion" celebrity, intend to take up their abode in Paris, at the Hôtel Pozzo di Borgo, which the Duchess Pozzo di Borgo rendered famous by her fêtes twenty years ago. Lady Caithness promises wonderful fêtes for next winter. *Nopes et Festins*.

The transition from the Republic *qui s'amuse* to the Republic of politics is easy. The great questions of the hour are that of the Amnesty and that of the Expulsion of the Jesuits. The Senate met in its bureaux yesterday to nominate a commission to report on the Amnesty bill, and if the Senate voted in conformity with its bureaux the Amnesty bill would certainly be rejected, for only three out of the nine members of the commission are favourable to the bill. In the voting yesterday, however, there were fifty-three members absent, so that no certain provision can be formed. Should the Senate, however, reject the bill and repeat the manoeuvre which it made on the occasion of the famous Article 7, its existence would be menaced. Upper Chambers have never been popular in France, and if the present Senate becomes a mere instrument of obstruction it will certainly be abolished.

The Amnesty commission met this afternoon for the first time under the presidency of M. Jules Simon, and separated after an animated discussion without arriving at any conclusion. M. Jules Simon is strongly opposed to the Amnesty, and the commission is amenable to his influence. The report will probably be laid on the table of the House in time for the discussion to begin next week.

As regards the Jesuits, not much can be said at the time that I am now writing. To-night, at midnight, expires the delay of three months granted by the decrees of March 29 to non-authorized congregations to present their demands for legalisation, and to the Jesuits for the dissolution of their society in France. To-morrow, at noon, all the establishments of the Jesuits in France will be closed, except the schools, which will be allowed to remain open until Aug. 31. It appears that the Jesuits will allow themselves to be expelled only after having protested by all legal means, but nothing is known as to the exact intentions of the Government in putting its decrees into execution. Some few Jesuits have assumed the simple priest's robe and taken private apartments, some few have already left the country. The order has further bought the Hôtel Impérial, at Saint-Hélène, Jersey, and an adjoining property, for the whole of which 700,000*fr.* have been paid. After having dissolved the Jesuit societies, the Government will have to expel the 283 remaining congregations of monks and nuns. A remarkable proof of the ascendancy of the Jesuits, who are directing the entire religious struggle against the Republic, is the fact that not one of these congregations has answered the appeal of the Government and asked to be authorised. Some few of these societies have already left the country; others are waiting, like the Jesuits, to see what will be done to them. Another proof of Jesuit influence is the resignation of some fifteen or twenty high magistrates and law officers of the Republic on the eve of the execution of the decrees. These gentlemen, who have waited three months before protesting against decrees which were passed on March 29, have certainly patient consciences. In short, feeling in the matter runs high, and all are looking forward with anxiety to what to-morrow will bring forth.

I find in a French paper that up to the present day the Jesuits have been expelled forty-two times. They were driven from Saragossa in 1553, La Valteline 1566, Vienna 1563, Avignon 1570, Antwerp 1578, Segovia 1578, Portugal 1578, England 1579 and again in 1581 and 1586, Japan 1587, Hungary 1588, Transylvania 1588, Bordeaux 1589, France 1594, Holland 1596, Tournon 1597, Bern 1597, England 1601 and 1604, Dantzick 1606, Thorn 1606, Venice 1606 and 1612, Japan 1613, Bohemia 1618, Moravia 1619, Naples 1622, Low Countries 1622, China 1622, India 1622, Malta 1634, Russia 1676, Savoy 1729, Spain 1759, Portugal 1767, Two Sicilies 1768, Duchy of Parma and Malta 1768, Rome 1773, all Christendom 1773, Russia 1823. From the above statement it would appear that they have a faculty of coming back, like Marlbrook, *à Pâques ou à la Trinité*.

The return of the Communist leaders will be celebrated by the founding of more new newspapers. Henri Rochefort will publish the *Intransigent*, Jules Vallès the *Cri du Peuple*, and Felix Pyat will revive *Le Combat*.

Prince Orloff arrived in Paris last night.

On Friday last the Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment in the case of the Comédie-Française v. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt. The recalcitrant actress was condemned to the loss of all her rights and privileges as a Sociétaire of the

Comédie-Française; to pay damages to the amount of 100,000*fr.*; and to pay the expenses of the lawsuit. Amongst the "rights" which she loses must be reckoned the contributions to the pension fund, *fonds des pensions*, amounting to not far short of 50,000*fr.*

On Monday next a new piece by M. Paul Delair, entitled "Garin," will be played at the Théâtre Français. The plot of the piece is laid in the old feudal times, and reminds one very strongly of "Macbeth." The author even has frequent recourse to Banquo's ghost. The piece, which is in verse, will be played by MM. Maubant, Mounet-Sully, Volny, Mesdames Favart, Reichemberg, and others.

The novel of the week is "Inès Parker," in which Mario Uchard, the author of "Fiammina," gives a study of an American "flirt" from a French point of view. It is a clever and interesting novel. Apropos of books, I may announce that the widow of Michelet will shortly publish two important fragments of her late husband, "Les Grandes Journées" and "La Fédération."

Sarah Bernhardt is irrepressible; her name will persist in coming under my pen. They were gossiping at the Comédie-Française the other night, and somebody, referring to the eccentric villa which she has had built at Sainte-Adresse on the Normandy coast, called her "Doña Sol Normande." *Et cependant elle n'est pas faite aux mœurs*, added Thiron, who has a cruel wit.

T. C.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The extraordinary scene in the House on Wednesday of last week affords the subject of more than one illustration in our present Number. The attitude of the inconvenient member for Northampton, as he stood at the Bar, pleading for his right to be allowed to perform the legal ceremony required in order to taking his seat, is portrayed in one of the sketches presented on the front page. The "bar" is a sliding horizontal rod of brass, which upon such rare occasions is drawn across the entrance to the privileged floor. His subsequent arrest by the Serjeant-at-Arms, for disobedience to the order of the House which had enjoined him to withdraw, is represented in the larger Engraving, which occupies two pages of this sheet. To the left-hand side of this Engraving appears the Treasury Bench, with Mr. Gladstone and other Ministers seated in their places there. The room in the Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster, where prisoners in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms are confined, and which Mr. Bradlaugh occupied till his liberation next day, accompanied by one or both his two daughters, is also shown among these sketches. The room is one of the ordinary upper chambers of that Gothic edifice, plainly but commodiously furnished; only the window is barred. Mr. Bradlaugh is seen writing at a desk, while Miss Bradlaugh is at the tea-table, preparing to give him a cup of tea; his private secretary or literary assistant is at another desk working. Portraits of the hon. member himself, of Major Gosset, the Serjeant-at-Arms, and of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Mr. H. Chaplin, who took leading parts in the Parliamentary resistance to his admission to the ordinary privileges of membership, will be found in this publication. Our readers will be aware, probably, of the course of events since the period of last week to which our former notice extended.

At the sitting of the House on the Thursday afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, having first asked Mr. Gladstone whether the Government had any motion to make concerning Mr. Bradlaugh, which was answered in the negative, moved the discharge of Mr. Bradlaugh from custody. Mr. Labouchere thought it right to state that he understood it was Mr. Bradlaugh's intention, if he were released, at once to return to the House, and to do what he had a legal right to do—what it was his duty to do. Mr. Labouchere added that the Prime Minister and his colleagues and the present and late Attorney-General considered this to be Mr. Bradlaugh's legal right. An appeal was therefore made by Mr. Gorst to the Prime Minister, to say whether such was indeed his opinion. Mr. Gladstone replied that he should draw a distinction between those proceedings of Mr. Bradlaugh which were necessary to establish his legal rights, as he judged them to be, and his later proceedings, which were unconnected with those rights. By declining to withdraw, in the first instance, at the Speaker's order, so that physical force, by a gentle manual pressure, had to be applied to secure his removal, Mr. Bradlaugh did all that was necessary towards the assertion of his legal right. But the action of insisting, again and again, upon presenting himself and pressing his entrance into the House, seemed to stand in a different category. With this answer from Mr. Gladstone, the discussion ended; the motion for Mr. Bradlaugh's release was agreed to, and he was immediately set at liberty. Mr. Ashton Dilke was the first person to enter his prison-chamber and convey to him the intelligence that he was set free. Mr. Bradlaugh went to the House of Commons shortly afterwards, but contented himself with a seat under the Peers' Gallery for a quarter of an hour that evening.

The arrest of Mr. Bradlaugh excited great indignation in the town which had elected him. An outdoor meeting of six thousand persons was held on the Thursday evening in the Market-square, three of the town councillors taking part in it, and decided resolutions were passed. The Birmingham Liberal Association prepared at once to take up the question. Meetings were held on Saturday or Monday in several of the great provincial towns of England. In London also a committee had been formed to demand the immediate release of Mr. Bradlaugh, and, further, to demand that he should be allowed to take his seat. Mr. Bradlaugh showed himself on Monday evening to a large assemblage in Trafalgar-square, and said a few words, in which he warmly commended Mr. Gladstone for his disposition to do justice in this case.

As the colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton, Mr. H. D. Labouchere had given notice that he would, on Tuesday of this week, move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law with respect to the affirmations or the oath to be taken by members of the House of Commons. But Mr. Gladstone on Monday gave notice of his own intention to propose a resolution, for a standing order of the House, permitting any member who claims it to make an affirmation, instead of taking an oath, notwithstanding the resolution lately passed that Mr. Bradlaugh shall not be so permitted. The resolution proposed by Mr. Gladstone has a retrospective effect, and virtually rescinds, to that extent, so far as concerns the affirmation, the unfortunate and unjustifiable resolution that was passed on the 22nd ult. It still remains possible that the legality of Mr. Bradlaugh, not being a Quaker, making an affirmation instead of the oath of allegiance, might be tried in a court of law, by some common informer suing for the penalty of £500 imposed by statute upon every person who votes or speaks in Parliament without taking the oath.

Natural caverns of enormous size—one being 600 ft. long—have been discovered within the last few days in the neighbourhood of West Harptree, near Wells, in Somerset.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

I happened to mention quite incidentally, "in another place," a week or two since, that I had never seen Mr. Henry Irving in *Shylock*. I have never willingly missed the first night of the appearance of this admirable artist in a fresh character; but at the time when *Shylock* was the talk of the town I was some thousands of miles away, and more intent on studying the merchandise of the Mississippi than the Merchant of Venice. Not until the beginning of this week did I atone for my involuntary sin of omission. Seeing that it was the two hundred and twenty-fourth representation of the Lyceum *Shylock* which I witnessed, it may appear not only audacious but ridiculous that I should set down here what I thought of the acting of Mr. Irving as *Shylock* and of Miss Ellen Terry as *Portia*. I am, however, emboldened to undertake such a task by the remembrance that Leigh Hunt (pardon me for innocently and momentarily coupling so distinguished a dramatic critic as my humble self) when he emerged from his two years' imprisonment for libelling the Prince Regent, calmly began to make up for lost time by criticising all the plays and all the players that had become noteworthy during his twenty-four months' incarceration in Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

The first question I apprehend which a dramatic student has to ask himself when he sees a new *Shylock* is that which, if I remember aright, Macklin asked when first he saw Garrick in the part named—

Is this the Jew
That Shakspeare drew?

Although no trustworthy tradition has been handed down to us of the manner of Jew depicted in Shakspeare's *Shylock*, it is tolerably certain that in the claimant to the pound of flesh he did not draw that highly risible personage popularly known as "the comic Sheeny." Shakspeare wrote long before the days when pickled cucumbers, fried fish, "stuffed monkey," and old clothes were dear to the Hebrew heart in Petticoat-lane, Bevis Marks, and Goodman's-fields. The Elizabethan London had no Ghetto. For nearly three centuries the Jews had been banished from England. The abject, squalid, illiterate Jew, with his imperfect pronunciation of English and his antic gestures—the "Fagin" Jew, in short—was thus wholly unknown to the poet: yet I may say that I have seen at least a score of *Shylocks* represented by English actors of repute, who, so far as their aspect, gestures, and diction went, might have walked bodily out of George Cruikshank's etching, in which Fagin is embodied frying sausages, while his juvenile pupils are engaged in picking the marks out of the stolen pocket-handkerchiefs; and the equally well-known portrait of Fagin in the condemned cell has often been taken as a model for a host of *Shylocks*, as the Jew appears after the collapse in the trial scene. If Shakspeare never came in contact with the Continental Jew, and especially with the Italian Jew of his time, he must have drawn him only as an insatiably rapacious and merciless usurer, and as one, moreover, who retaliated by deep malignity and vindictiveness for the loathing and contempt with which he was systematically regarded by the Christians, among whom he was a Pariah and an outcast.

But if Shakspeare was ever in Italy, and if he ever sojourned at Venice—and who shall say with certainty that he never made such a pilgrimage?—he might have drawn such a Jew as Mr. Irving presents us with at the Lyceum: not a squalid, fawning, servile Israelite, but a Venetian Jew—a Jew of the stock of which the illustrious Venetian patriot Daniel Manin came—proud of his lineage, well read in the learning of his tribe, reserved, dignified, passionate in his domestic affections, a fast friend to the people of his race—witness his evident fondness for Tubal—but who is imbued with a fixed and mortal hatred towards Christians, fostered by the systematic scorn and contumely with which he and his brethren are treated by the dominant caste. But, *homo duplex*. There are two *Shylocks*. He is the greediest of money-grubbers. His daughter and his ducats (as Mr. Irving expresses with inimitable force, eloquence, and pathos) divide his love; and his aversion for the Nazarenes, on religious and social grounds, is rendered more intense by his strictly business-like enmity to a merchant who, like Antonio, lends out money without interest. All these mingled feelings are merged into one absorbing and predominant passion of monstrous and bloodthirsty Revenge when both his ducats and his daughter have been stolen from him. But mark the exquisite subtlety, and at the same time the consistency, of the character as it is portrayed by Mr. Irving. When the cup of revenge has been dashed from his lips, and he finds himself a baffled and beggared defendant, in peril of his life, instead of a triumphant plaintiff, with his suit gained and his knife at Antonio's heart, he becomes once more the self-contained and composed Jewish merchant. The Court may frown, the spectators may howl and spit at him; but he has not lost one iota of his self-respect and the knowledge that he has been cleverly juggled out of his horrible rights. In the whole range of dramatic action there is perhaps no more difficult exit than that of *Shylock* after he has declared that he is content to sign a deed, in which he renounces his faith and agrees to give his riches at his death to his ungrateful daughter and her husband. He is too physically overwhelmed to sign the document then and there; he prays that it may be sent after him for signature; but, as he is shown to us by Mr. Irving, he does not crawl, or slink, or shuffle out of court. He gathers up his gaberdine, and departs in impassible dignity, withering, with a look of silent scorn, the ribald Gratiano. You hear the mob without yelling at him as he crosses the Ponte della Paglia and makes his way towards the Ghetto; but you have no idea that he will falter or sue for the forbearance of the rabble. He is vanquished, but not cowed. If this be the kind of Jew that Shakspeare drew, Mr. Henry Irving has drawn him to the life.

It is quite beyond my purpose here to describe the frame of the picture so wonderfully presented at the Lyceum, or to criticise the attendant and subordinate characters which surround the central figures; yet, in common justice, I must take brief note of the great improvement which has taken place in the *Portia* of Miss Ellen Terry since I saw that accomplished young lady play the part at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. It was then, as it is now, a most delicate and delightful performance; nor could even hypercriticism demand anything better than Miss Terry's acting in the scenes of the caskets. The silent agony—the agony too great for tears—which she suffers during the dreadful moments of suspense, her fears lest the only man she has ever loved should not choose the right casket, and her radiant and exultant joy when she finds that he has chosen it, were and are a triumph of intense artistic study and appreciativeness; but it was in the Trial Scene at the Prince of Wales's that I thought Miss Terry left just a little to be desired—that her elocution lacked the necessary firmness and *aplomb*, and that she reminded the spectator too frequently of the graceful, tender lady of Belmont, who had just, like Coleridge's heroine, "told her love with virgin pride," and too rarely of the learned young Doctor Balthazar of Rome, the protégé of the most eminent jurisconsult in Padua. These

shortcomings at the Prince of Wales's have wholly disappeared at the Lyceum. Miss Terry's Portia disguised as Balthazar is irreproachably forensic; her elocution is matured and enriched by study and practice; her enunciation is distinct; and her delivery of the famous speech on "Mercy" is simply superb.

The midsummer holidays are not yet over, so I should very strongly counsel Paterfamilias and Materfamilias to take Miss Ethel and Miss Edith, Master Tommy and Master Jackey, and, indeed, all their olive-branches and all their pretty cousins, to see the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Theatre Royal, New Sadler's Wells. I saw the immortal *fleur* last Tuesday, and I intend to see it again shortly. Fathers and mothers were present in large numbers; and, in addition to them and the olive-branches, I was glad to see a strong contingent of clergymen in the stalls and the dress circle. The whole "plant," *dramatis personæ*, dresses, and decorations of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," as originally produced by Mr. Edward Saker at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, has been transferred from the shores of the Mersey to the neighbourhood of the New River, and I should say with prospects of brilliant success in the metropolis. The poem is magnificently and tastefully put on the stage, and it is enough to say that the music comprises the whole of Mendelssohn's beautiful compositions as written for the "Dream," together with selections from Henry Bishop, Charles Horne, and other classic lyrics who have illustrated the poem, which above all other works of Shakspeare lends itself in the highest degree to musical interpretation. Mr. Brunton's scenery is very splendid, and the dances, arranged by Miss Sarah Gunniss, are effectively participated in by that talented artiste and her sisters.

Oberon and Titania, Puck and all the fairy train are capably played and sung, by children instead of adults. Little Miss Addie Blanche's Puck is one of the most graceful, intelligent, and humorous performances that I have seen for a long time. Miss Rosa Kenney is the Hermia; and sustains the part with sweetness and grace *a rivalella*. But I am going to the "Wells" again, and shall have more to say about a most intellectual, innocent, and rational entertainment.

Mr. Joseph Hatton made a bold and novel experiment—and, as it proved, a brilliantly successful one—in reciting at Steinway Hall a dramatic version of his deservedly popular novel, "The Queen of Bohemia." A numerous and fashionable audience testified by frequent and cordial applause their appreciation of a most vivacious and picturesque reading, to which additional interest was lent by that charming vocalist, Mrs. Osgood, who, in the reception scene in the third act, sang with great effect Mr. Cowen's "The Better Land" and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "My dearest Heart." G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The production of an Italian version of Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs" took place on Saturday last. The opera was originally brought out at the Paris Opéra Comique, in December, 1832, a year and a half after "Zampa," these being the best known and most popular of all the works of the composer, who died about a year and a half after the success of the opera now referred to had seemed to open for him a long career of prosperity. The music of "Le Pré aux Clercs," if never very powerful or strongly individual, is full of bright melody, always lively and piquant in its rhythm, and invariably refined and graceful in style, while being thoroughly French in manner. The character of Isabella was sustained with great success on Saturday by Madame Albani, who gave the Romance, "Souvenirs du jeune âge" with charming grace, and the grand air "Jours de mon enfance" with brilliant vocalisation; the violin obligato accompanying the latter having been finely played by Mr. Carrodus. In other instances—including the Trio "Vous me disiez" for Isabella, the Queen, and Cantarelli, and that in the third act, "C'en est fait" for Isabella, the Queen, and Mergy—Madame Albani sang with great effect. The music belonging to the character of Nicette was very brightly rendered by Mdlle. Valleria, who was thoroughly efficient in the effective duet with Girot, "Les rendez-vous;" and other concerted pieces—having given the pretty rondo "A la fleur du bel âge," with much grace. Mdlle. Pasqua, as the Queen, also sang well, both in the concerted music and in the air "Je suis prisonnière." Hérold's bright and florid music is scarcely suited to M. Engel, who, however, gained much applause for his delivery of Mergy's air "O ma tendre amie." M. Gailhard, as Girot, acted and sang like a true artist; the co-operation of Signor Cotogni as Cantarelli, and of Signor I. Corsi as Cominge, having been of value to the general effect. Subordinate characters were filled by Signori Scolaro, Ughetti, Manfredi, and others.

The stage effects—costumes, scenery, and ballet-action—were splendid. The Masquerade scene was a special feature, and included the clever dancing of the three Mdles. Reuters. The charming dance music of Hérold in this situation has been supplemented by some commonplace interpolations that are very antagonistic to the general effect.

Madame Sembrich achieved another great success on Thursday week by her brilliant singing as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" a result that was repeated on Tuesday. Signor Vianesi conducted on both the occasions referred to.

This (Saturday) evening M. Jules Cohen's "Estella" is to be produced, with Madame Patti in the principal character. The season is to end on July 17.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

There is nothing fresh to record of this establishment. "La Forza del Destino" was given for the second time on Thursday week, and Madame Swift was again favourably received in her performance as Leonora de Vargas.

On Thursday last Madame Gerster was to appear, for the first time this season, as Amina in "La Sonnambula"—and this (Saturday) evening Signor Boito's "Mefistofele" is to be produced, for the first time in England.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

But little remains to be added to our last week's notice of this great celebration, which closed on the Friday with the usual climax, "Israel in Egypt," the grand series of choruses in which—for single and double choir—are peculiarly suited for performances on so vast a scale and in so enormous a space. The occasion again exemplified the rare excellence of the chorus-singing at this festival, which has scarcely been equalled at any of the previous celebrations. In several instances the effect was of the most stupendous and sublime kind. Among the specially impressive choruses were the opening lament, "And the children of Israel," "He spake the word," "He gave them hailstones" (encored), "He sent a thick darkness," "But the waters overwhelmed," "Thy right hand, O Lord," and the triumphant climax, "The horse and his rider." The solo music of "Israel" is comparatively unimportant. The principal soprano music was brightly rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams having been a

good second in the duet, "The Lord is my strength," besides giving the solo passage leading to the final chorus. The contralto music was expressively sung by Madame Patey, that for tenor having been assigned to Mr. E. Lloyd, who produced a marked impression by his fine delivery of the declamatory air, "The enemy said," which was enthusiastically applauded and encored. The duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," was well sung by Messrs. Bridson and F. King. The festival ended, as it began, with the National Anthem.

Sir M. Costa directed the performances throughout, with an energy, precision, and untiring zeal, such as have never been exceeded, even by him. Mr. Willing presided at the organ, of which he discreetly made less prominent use on the last day than previously.

The festival is understood to have been financially—as it certainly was in its choral results—a success.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

This year's series of these concerts ended well on Saturday afternoon, when the programme was strong in interest and variety. One of Berlioz's finest works, his symphony entitled "Harold en Italie," was well rendered—the viola obligato by M. Hollander. M. Duvernoy played Mendelssohn's first Piano-forte Concerto with brilliant execution; and a graceful Prelude from M. Saint-Saëns's "Le Déluge" was performed for the first time, the incidental violin obligato having been well played by M. Musin.

Mr. Sims Reeves sang, in his own incomparable style, Mendelssohn's "If with all your hearts" and Beethoven's "Adelaide;" and Miss Carlotta Elliot gained great and deserved applause for her effective delivery of Rossini's "Bel raggio" and three German lieder by Franz and Rubinstein. M. de Saint-Saëns was to have conducted his prelude, but was unable, in consequence of having slightly injured himself by a fall. The concert was therefore entirely directed by Mr. Ganz, as usual. The programme opened with Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymph," and closed with that to Wagner's "Tannhäuser." The performances are to be resumed next year, beginning on April 30.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S CONCERT.

This event—always an interesting feature of our musical season—took place on Wednesday afternoon, for the forty-fifth time. St. James's Hall was crowded in every part by a fashionable audience, and the reception of Sir Julius was such as to prove how highly esteemed is the veteran composer and pianist, whose long and honourable career has been pursued among us. Not only by his numerous works in every branch of composition, but also as a brilliant solo pianist and an admirable accompanist has he gained distinction. That his hands have not lost their cunning was proved by his performance of two graceful piano-forte pieces of his own—a "Nocturne" and a "Gavotte."

The extracts from Sir J. Benedict's works were comparatively few in yesterday's programme, having consisted, besides those just specified, of the romance, "Ange adoré," sung by M. J. Diaz de Soria, and "The Rose of Erin," rendered by Mdlle. Thalberg.

Special features in the programme were the admirable vocal performances of Mesdames Albani and Sembrich, the former of whom sang "Casta Diva" and "Angels ever bright and fair," and the latter the Queen of Night's song from "Il Flauto Magico" (encored), and three lieder by Taubert, Hartmann, and Förster.

Other vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Mdles. Thalberg and Isidor. Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Trebelli and Scaldi, Signor Gayarré, MM. Gailhard and Lassalle, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, and Señor Pagans. A new song, "My Land," composed by M. Saint-Saëns for the occasion, and sung by Mr. Santley, was encored; another specialty having been the first performance, by Mr. Gailhard, of "La Kermesse," a characteristic "Air Populaire" by Weber.

Several part-songs were well sung by the Swedish vocal quartet, and instrumental solo performances were contributed by Herr Agghazy, Madame Montigny Rémaury, Miss Zimmermann, M. Wieniawski, and M. Saint-Saëns (piano-forte). M. Musin, and Herr Hubay (violin), Mdlle. Sacconi, and Mr. J. Thomas (harp), and M. L. Engel (harmonium). During the day Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt gave an admirable recitation of the poem, Béruria, by Porto-Riche.

Madame Edith Wynne's evening concert took place at Steinway Hall on Monday, when a long and varied programme included her own effective singing in several pieces, among which were Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Tell ye the daughter of Zion," Bishop's "Tell me, my heart," and, with Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mrs. Meadows White's pretty duet, "O that we two were maying." Several other eminent artists contributed vocal performances, which were interspersed with some instrumental solos by Mr. J. Thomas (harp), Madame Liébe (violin), and Madame Kate Roberts, Miss B. Waugh, and Miss Agabeg (piano-forte).

The seventh and last matinée of the thirty-sixth season of Professor Ella's Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon, when Beethoven's septet (for string and wind instruments), and Hummel's piano-forte septet, were included in the programme. M. Duvernoy was the pianist, and Herr Auer the leading violinist.

The sixty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society closed this week with the eighth concert of the series. The programme included a new overture composed by Sir J. Benedict expressly for the society; and a new piano-forte concerto by Mr. A. Jackson, with Miss Agnes Zimmermann as pianist. Of the performances we must speak next week.

A concert, by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy for Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, took place at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, under Royal patronage.

A grand evening concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, when a long and varied programme included the names of Mesdames Christine Nilsson, Trebelli, Marie Roze, Gerster, and Swift; Miss Minnie Hauk, Mdlle. Tremelli, Mr. Mass, Signori Campanini, Galassi, Del Puente, and Foli, and Herr Behrens. The orchestra and chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre co-operated, reinforced by the military band of the Scots Guards. Signor Arditi was the conductor.

Mrs. Gould's concert took place at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening. A portion of the proceeds will be given to the Female School of Art, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, in aid of the fund for permanently increasing the Queen's Scholarship from £30 to one of £60 annually.

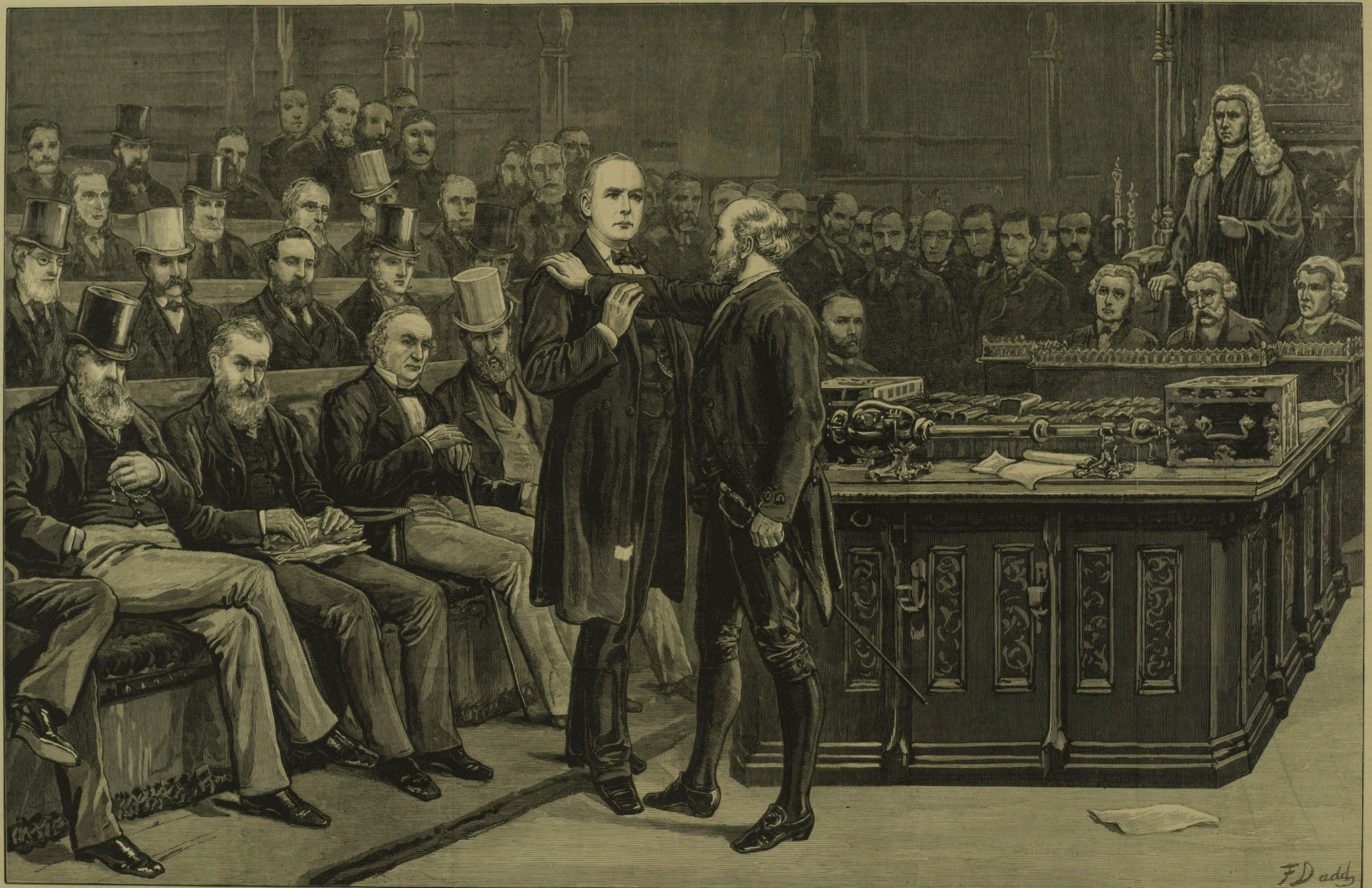
On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered—in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music—on an ingenious invention by Signor A. B. Bach, for increasing the power of the voice. The instrument, which is called a "Resonator," is constructed of thin plate-gold, and is easily applied to the roof of the mouth. The inventor himself gave practical illustration of the effect by singing pieces with and without the Resonator, which appeared to answer the intended purpose of augmenting the volume of tone without altering its character. The lecture was followed by a concert to which Fraulein E. Fröbel and Mr. G. Magrath (piano-forte), and Signor Papini (violin) contributed.

NEW BOOKS.

That "Napoleon was a knave" is the very strong opinion expressed in some remarks considered to be excellent preparatory reading before entering upon the second volume of the *Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat*, 1802—1808, published by her grandson, M. Paul de Rémusat; translated from the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie (Sampson Low and Co.); and that is the opinion of Madame de Rémusat's son. As Napoleon the Great had already been represented in the first volume of the memoirs, on the not altogether unimpeachable authority of the injured and possibly hysterically reckless Josephine, as a wretch steeped in abominations, he must have been, on the whole, a monster wicked enough to give points to some of the most infamous among the Roman Emperors. Perhaps it was so. Yet, even if it was so, the horror and disgust with which a reader contemplates the portrait of the Corsican "ogre" are likely to be mingled with a sort of astonishment and contempt at the weakness of mankind, of whom so many are willing to be the tools and playthings of a man of whose character, as it afterwards turns out, they all the while have the lowest possible opinion. Probably this will always be the case; but, so long as it is the case, readers of history and of memoirs may be excused if they attribute the misery inflicted upon the world by an odious tyrant rather to the creatures who with their eyes open and through sheer self-seeking consented to serve his purposes than to the monster himself. Madame de Rémusat's son has written that, in his opinion, "that which degraded the Emperor, and, unfortunately, his Empire with him, most deeply was his knavery;" and, if that be so, nobody will dispute that "because of this it is humiliating for France that she ever yielded obedience to him; to individuals, that they ever served him—whatever glory the nation may have gained, whatever probity and ability individuals may have displayed. To have been the dupe or the accomplice—in any case, the instrument—of a system in which cunning held as much place as wisdom, and violence as genius—a system which led, by cunning and violence, to the extremes of an insensate policy—is a misfortune never to be effaced." And yet it cannot have been by his knavery alone, or chiefly, that the hero of Austerlitz bewitched the French nation. "Not content with deserving power," we are told, "he consented to extort or to steal it, when he could not merit it." But surely, on his escape from Elba, he was not in a position to extort or to steal it, save in a figurative and honourable sense. It was, no doubt, through the men of the sword that he triumphed on that occasion; but his influence over them was not obtained by any sort of political knavery. Yet even then his character had been painted to the public in the most unfavourable colours; and one cannot help smiling still at the remembrance of the well-known satirical summary of the graduated announcements made in the newspapers of the day, from "The Corsican ogre has escaped from Elba," to "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French has returned to his faithful people," or words to that effect. There is no desire here to vindicate the character of Napoleon I.; but, on the other hand, there is every wish to point out that memoirs, written after what may be regarded as a declaration of enmity against him, and provided with a preface in which his political knavery is chiefly insisted upon, are not likely to contain the most satisfactory portrait of the man himself or the most trustworthy explanation of the spell whereby he bound the majority not only of the French army but of all Frenchmen. That the memoirs are deeply interesting is unquestionable; but the interest, so far as the central figure is concerned, suffers a little from apprehensions which cannot fail to arise of a memory affected by a change of circumstances, and of an estimate reconsidered after a lapse of years spent partly in attendance upon an injured, angry, divorced wife. There were numerous smaller stars, however, revolving about the chief luminary; and the details concerning them and the Court where they shone with more or less brilliancy will be perused with an eagerness unchecked by so much need of caution.

Students and ordinary readers in America, whither so many of the emigrants who left France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries made their way, might well expect to have works "of their own," as it were, concerning the events which had more or less to do with that emigration, and their expectations are likely to be fulfilled to their satisfaction by the two large and full volumes entitled *History of the Rise of the Huguenots*; by Henry M. Baird, Professor in the University of the city of New York (Hodder and Stoughton); and at the same time the great body of serious readers on this side of the Atlantic will no doubt show a proper appreciation of the service which the publishers have done in making so elaborate and intensely interesting a work accessible to the English public. It may seem, just at first, as if the last word had already been said about the Huguenots and their history, and as if there were already an abundance of works relating to them and their affairs; but, not to mention that there have been for many years past new rays of light thrown from different quarters upon various portions of the historical materials, and that it was quite worth while, and something more than worth while, to set forth the results of this illumination, the two volumes testify of so much patient research, such exhaustive investigation, so earnest a desire to be complete and thorough, that one is almost inclined to doubt, upon reflection, whether the history of the Huguenots had ever really been written until now. Let it be added that the style of writing is simple, plain, lucid; and that the narrative is put together with due regard for usefulness of form. This usefulness is further promoted by an index, a map, and numerous highly interesting and instructive notes. The first volume begins with a sketch of France in the sixteenth century, and ends with an exposition of the famous "edict of January," 1562, by the promulgation whereof "the Huguenots ceased to be outlaws." The second comprises the events of the interval between the promulgation of the edict and the death of Charles IX. in 1574. The whole contents of the two volumes are the history of about half a century, such a half century as cannot be surpassed even in the history of France for portraits and spectacles calculated to make every one who has eyes to read thrill with admiration, gape with astonishment and incredulity, flush with anger and shame, and tingle with horror and indignation. As for the Huguenots' now honoured and honourable appellation, the author very reasonably considers that he would simply waste time if he sought to know how they came by it, though he mentions some of the derivations which have found more or less favour. To take up this work and not read it through must require a strong effort, and such an assertion is no slight commendation.

The elections for Bandon and Dungannon took place yesterday week. For the vacancy caused by the retirement of Captain Bernard, the Conservative member for Bandon, Mr. Allman, the Liberal candidate, was elected by 216 votes, 172 being given to Mr. Payne, who came forward in the Conservative interest. At Dungannon, Mr. Dickson, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of four votes over Colonel Stuart Knox.



ARREST OF MR. BRADLAUGH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 6.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

An observer of the exciting scenes that have lately happened in the Lower House may, upon seeking the tranquil atmosphere of the Chamber of Peers, have been excused for experiencing something of that sense of relief which the hushed seclusion of a forest glade yields to the careworn citizen. Characteristic of the readiness their Lordships have shown to march with the times is it that whilst the Government have practically turned a deaf ear in the House of Commons to the complaints made as to the manifest insufficiency of the accommodation for reporters, noble Lords have promptly resolved to act on the reasonable recommendations of their zealous Committee on the same subject. Earl Beauchamp, as mouthpiece of this considerate Select Committee, could not on Tuesday prevail upon the House to sanction each of the suggested experiments. The noble Earl rendered appreciable service, however, in eliciting remonstrances against the free-and-easy custom of carrying on private conversations while speeches are being made; in calling forth a remark which should disabuse Earl Granville of the notion, on which he prided himself, that it is an easy task to report many of his frequently inaudible sentences; and in affording the Duke of Argyll an opportunity of airing what was possibly intended for Caledonian "wut." Was it because of the saying that "walls have ears" that his Grace threw out the suggestion that the reporters should be placed within the walls of the House and the division-lobbies? Be that as it may, Earl Beauchamp succeeded in getting noble Lords to agree to the temporary placing of a few additional seats for reporters in front of the existing gallery, and to the erection of a platform "on either (each) side of the House below the bar," although the proposal to remove the Lord Chancellor and the woolsock to the place occupied by the cross-benches facing the throne did not find favour.

The Burials Bill was not read the third time and passed on June 24 without an expression of opinion on the part of the two foremost orators of the Upper Chamber. With accustomed clearness of thought and delivery, the Bishop of Peterborough took exception to the introduction of "second and third class burial services," and devoted some trenchant criticism to the clause for the provision of "Christian services," which, he complained, the clergy might be liable to read over "the greatest reprobate in the parish." This reference to "Christian services" drew an animated rebuke from the Archbishop of Canterbury. That the ecclesiastical benches are not a bed of roses received further exemplification when the Right Rev. Dr. Magee asserted that "the most reverend prelate did him the most cruel injustice." The onerous to the Bishop of Peterborough in oratorical ability, Lord Beaconsfield, seized this opening to put in the pungent remark that "it would have been very desirable if the most reverend prelate and the right reverend prelate had arranged to have been of the same opinion on the bill." The noble Earl thought "it an unjust and an unwise bill," and feared that the arguments used to open the churchyards would be applied to churches. As a sanitary measure, he would advise the closing of "all the 'God's acres' throughout the country," and the opening of fresh cemeteries, placed where they would not be prejudicial to the public health. Earl Granville having quietly given Dr. Magee a rhetorical dig in the ribs by alluding to his eloquence as being "sometimes not of an episcopal character," and the Lord Chancellor having added a few words in the same vein, the bill was passed, with some verbal amendments.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister may be almost regarded as within the region of "practical politics" when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the second year running, has presented a weighty petition in favour of the measure, and has, in conjunction with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, voted for the bill; and when, moreover, a majority of eleven only pronounced against this change in the marriage laws on June 25. To the lot of Lord Houghton did it fall to reintroduce the measure to their Lordships' notice. Why quips should be generally introduced into the discussion of this ticklish question is not obvious. The quip which elicited laughter on this occasion was furnished by Earl Granville, who solemnly declared that, on his part, he had no desire to marry one of his wife's sisters, but added that that was no reason why he should debar those who had excellent reasons for wishing to contract a marriage of that sort. The Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln, however, opposed the bill, which was rejected by 101 to 90 votes, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Argyll, Lords Hatherley, Salisbury, Cranbrook, and Coleridge being in the majority.

Earl Sydney, as Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, on Monday brought up the Queen's gracious reply to their Lordships' address, praying that the fourth schedule of the new Education Code regulations should be omitted.

As likewise representing her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Monson braved the heat of Tuesday and donned their Peers' robes as Royal Commissioners, in order to lend accustomed pomp to the ceremony of signifying Royal Assent to the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Bill, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill, and other measures.

COMMONS.

Mr. Bradlaugh's incarceration in the clock-tower for formal resistance to the orders of the Speaker was of short duration. Only a single night had the excluded member for Northampton to compose himself to sleep as well as he could within something more than earshot of "Big Ben." When the Thursday afternoon came, Sir Stafford Northcote, still with unruffled suavity, secured the adoption of this motion—

That this House, having committed Mr. Bradlaugh to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms on account of his disobedience of the orders of the House and of his resistance to its authority, and having thereby supported its order and asserted its authority, Mr. Bradlaugh be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

First, however, the House had to hear from Mr. Labouchere a characteristically cool announcement that Mr. Bradlaugh, if released, would "at once return, and do what the Prime Minister, the colleagues of the Prime Minister, the present Attorney-General, and the late Attorney-General say is his absolutely legal right to do;" and hon. members had furthermore to endure Mr. Gorst's catechising of Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. O'Connor Power's catechising of Sir Stafford Northcote, and mainly deprecation of the introduction of heated religious sentiment into the question. No voice was raised against Mr. Bradlaugh's release; and the hon. member, who had the discretion not to act in accordance with his colleague's warning, contented himself with resuming his seat under the Peers' Gallery.

The Government appear to have decided at Saturday's Cabinet Council on actively intervening to extricate the House from the Bradlaugh dilemma. Mr. Labouchere had on the Friday given notice of a motion to rescind Sir Hardinge Giffard's resolution; but on Monday readily withdrew it

directly he heard Mr. Gladstone give notice of the following motion for Thursday:—

That every person returned as a member to this House who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration in place of an oath, shall henceforth, notwithstanding so much of the resolution of this House passed on June 22 as relates to affirmation, be permitted without question to make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form prescribed by the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1836, as altered by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, subject to any liability by statute; and, secondly, that this resolution be made a standing order of this House.

On Tuesday Sir Stafford Northcote, as Leader of the Opposition, took up the gauntlet, and flung down his glove, saying, amid encouraging cheers from his supporters, that he would meet the Prime Minister's motion with this amendment—

That this House cannot adopt a resolution which virtually rescinds a resolution passed by it on June 22 last.

On these issues the rival parties elected to do battle; but the upshot of the contest must be left to be dealt with in our next issue.

The new Budget of Mr. Gladstone will not affect that immediate change in the French wine duties that was anticipated. On June 24 Mr. Gladstone confessed that it was now probable the negotiations with France would not be brought to a close before January. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was thereafter read the second time, but not before Sir Stafford Northcote had lightly criticised the Budget and Mr. Anderson had moved and withdrawn an amendment to the effect that the loss through the abolition of the malt duty should be supplied by an increased beer tax in lieu of an addition to the Income Tax.

The sweeping nature of a majority of hon. members' views on the liquor trade received further illustration yesterday week, when, despite the opposition of Sir William Harcourt and Sir Richard Cross, the House agreed with Mr. Stevenson, and virtually decided by 153 to 117 votes that "it is expedient that the law which limits the hours of sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday in England and Wales should be amended so as to apply to the whole of that day."

Liverpool can hardly have failed to read with satisfaction Lord Ramsay's speech on Monday in Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. It was an able appeal for an improved system of professional education for officers of the Navy, to put them, at least, on a footing in this respect with the officers of the French, Russian, and American services. What was the use of voting large sums of money for powerful ironclads if our officers were not the most highly trained in the world? These and other pungent questions drew sympathetic cheers from the House, and a promise from Mr. Shaw-Lefevre that the attention of the Admiralty should be drawn to the matter. On the plea that Ireland did not get her fair share of the £1,027,689 for dockyards, Mr. Arthur O'Connor moved that the vote be reduced by £125,000; but his amendment was rejected by 219 to 17 votes.

The Ministerial measure for granting compensation to evicted tenants suffering from distress in Ireland was on Tuesday subjected to much adverse criticism from Mr. Tottenham, Mr. W. H. Smith, and others, who were replied to by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and the debate was adjourned to Monday next.

On Wednesday, after Mr. Allman had taken his seat for Bandon, and a new writ had been issued for the vacant seat for Plymouth, Mr. John Roberts triumphed over Mr. Warton's opposition, and secured the second reading of the measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Wales on Sunday. Mr. Litton's Irish Fixity of Tenure Bill was afterwards defeated by 187 votes to 45.

IN THE LOBBY.

In his purgatorial position on the threshold of the House, Mr. Bradlaugh has not been utterly without friends. Reconnoitring the House through the folding glass doors, he has now been cheerily encouraged by a chance greeting from Mr. Labouchere, and at other times consoled with a shake-hands from Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Peter Taylor, or Mr. Ashton Dilke. But most gratifying of all, perhaps, to the hon. and prohibited member for Northampton has been the affable demeanour of the gallant Sergeant-at-Arms, Major Gosset. Never can there have been a courtier gaoler, never a more comfortable prisoner, than Major Gosset and Mr. Bradlaugh! Report had it that the Sergeant-at-Arms, solicitous for the wellbeing of his charge, hospitably entertained him on the evening of his so-called imprisonment. To have watched them before or since in the Lobby would have suggested that the tall and large-framed man with the shaven face and long hair, politely doffing his hat, was a favoured guest of the white-headed Sergeant in knee-breeches, silk stockings covering Malvolio limbs, sword at belt, and tail-coat. Does not a meeting like this make amends for the cold-shoulder shown to Mr. Bradlaugh in the Lobby by one or more members of both Houses?

Who is the leader of the Opposition? Mr. O'Connor Power propounded this question rather pertinently in the House on Monday, when Mr. Gorst, for about the hundredth time, more or less, rose seemingly to show his ability to fill that important post with self-possession. Of the other candidates for the office which Sir Stafford Northcote, as a matter of fact, has evinced no desire to relinquish yet, the "self-constituted Leaders of the Opposition" in one of Mr. Wallis Mackay's Lobby sketches are among the most prominent. One of the tallest men in the House, Mr. Henry Chaplin (the hon. member to the right with the cleanly-cut features) is a model of erect deportment. If Mr. Chaplin entertains serious notions of running for the Opposition leadership, the hon. member for Mid-Lincoln has certainly this strong point in his favour, that he was the direct cause of Mr. Forster's withdrawal from the first Irish Ministerial measure of the clause which had to be reintroduced in the shape of a separate bill. Sir Drummond Wolff (the member who plumes himself on his ample moustache) has from the first taken a leading part in the opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh; and the representative of Portsmouth was honoured with a special reply by Mr. Bright. It is but fair to Sir Drummond to add that as British Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia he won golden opinions from the authorities on both sides of the House; and, if he is open to the charge of self-assertion and a constant endeavour, in season and out of season, to remove his light from under a bushel, excuse may be found for him in the success which has crowned Sir Charles Dilke's labours in the same direction when he sat very near the seat now occupied on the Opposition side by the hon. member for Portsmouth.

A public meeting will be held by the Society of Arts in their rooms in the Adelphi, on Wednesday, July 14, at which a lecture on the subject of "National Insurance" will be given by the Rev. W. L. Blackley, M.A. The lecture will be followed by a discussion. The Earl of Shaftesbury will take the chair at three p.m.

THE COURT.

The Queen, upon her return to Windsor Castle from the Highlands, gave an audience to Earl Sydney, who presented an address from the House of Lords. Earl Granville also had an audience of her Majesty. Princess Christian came from Cumberland Lodge to visit the Queen upon her arrival.

The King of the Hellenes, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, visited her Majesty yesterday week. The King and their Royal Highnesses were met at the Windsor railway station by Major-General Du Plat, Equerry in Waiting, who attended them to the castle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, received his Majesty and the Prince and Princess at the entrance of the castle. The King presented his Gentlemen in Attendance, Colonel Hadji Patros, Colonel Kolocotronis, and M. Kalinski, to her Majesty. After lunching with the Queen, his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses returned to London. Lady Frances Baillie and the Dean of Westminster dined with her Majesty.

The Queen conferred the Victoria Cross on Colour-Sergeant Anthony Booth, 80th Regiment, on Saturday, for gallant conduct when in command of a party of the 80th Regiment on the Intombi river resisting the Zulus, March 12, 1879.

Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse came to London and were present in the afternoon at Baronne de Caters-Lablache's concert, which took place at the Countess of Airlie's residence in Chesham-place, returning afterwards to Windsor. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady Churchill, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Kenmare, and Viscount Torrington.

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. J. Teignmouth Shore officiating. The Duke of Edinburgh returned to town after the service.

Monday was the forty-second anniversary of the Queen's coronation, which was celebrated with the customary observances; and her Majesty, although in residence at Windsor, permitted the members of the Rochester Sunday School Union to visit the state apartments.

The Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kenmare, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Premier and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty. After the Council the Bishop of Liverpool did homage on his appointment. The French Ambassador (M. Léon Say) presented his letter of recall; the Danish Minister (General Bülow) took leave of her Majesty, after which M. de Fulbe was received by the Queen and presented his credentials as Danish Minister; and M. Contostavlos was afterwards introduced and presented his credentials as Greek Minister. The Right Hon. Sir Austen Henry Layard had an audience of her Majesty on his return from Constantinople, and Major George Cumine Strahan, Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was knighted by the Queen, and invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. The Misses Frere had an interview with the Queen. Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse paid a visit to the Duchess of Connaught at Buckingham Palace, and also to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Miss Alice Corry (Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Edinburgh) and his Excellency R. B. D. Morier (her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon), arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Miss Alice Corry, Mr. R. B. D. Morier, the Earl of Fife, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, and Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy.

Princess Beatrice came to London on Tuesday to be present at the state concert. Baron Von Riedesel arrived at the castle.

Yesterday (Friday) was the day appointed for the investiture of her Majesty with the order of the White Elephant, of which the Ambassador of the King of Siam is the bearer. A lesser decoration of the same order is also to be conferred upon the Prince of Wales.

STATE FESTIVITIES.

At the state ball held last week at Buckingham Palace the Princess of Wales wore a dress of white poul de soie, veiled in silver tissue, with broad ruffles of silver; corsage of white and silver brocade with deep silver fringe. Head-dress, a tiara of diamond stars; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. The Prince and Princess of Wales were accompanied into the saloon at the opening of the ball by Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The King of the Hellenes and the Duke of Edinburgh were prevented from attending the ball owing to their mourning for the late Empress of Russia. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess of Dornberg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanees, and Count and Countess Gleichen, and the Countess Feodora Gleichen were among the invited guests.

By command of the Queen, a State Concert was given on Tuesday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the garden entrance of the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the Household Cavalry. The King of the Hellenes, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the concert. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, Count and Countess Gleichen, and the Countess Feodora Gleichen were among those who received invitations.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of myrtle green velvet and satin and a corsage to correspond, with stomacher of pearls and diamonds. Head-dress, a tiara of pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of rich violet brocade and mauve satin de Lyons, draped with Brussels lace, the front being covered with a network of violets. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, emeralds, pearls, and diamonds. Orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Prussian Order for Care of the Wounded, 1870.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King of the Hellenes, Prince and Princess Christian, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the saloon with the usual state shortly before eleven o'clock, when the concert commenced. The artistes were Mesdames Adelina Patti, Marie Roze, Trebelli, Etelka Gerster, Signor Nicolini, and Messrs. Santley, Maas, John Thomas, and Horton. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 160 in number, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, with her Majesty's private band. Mr. W. G. Cousins conducted.

A Levée was held on Wednesday by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

The Prince and Princess, with their usual interest in charitable proceedings, were present at the Grand Military Tournament last week at the Agricultural Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. They were accompanied by the King of the Hellenes and their children. The Duke of Cambridge was present.

The Princess, accompanied by the Prince and her sons, performed the ceremony of opening the new recreation ground, Thomas-street and Baker's-row, Whitechapel, on Thursday week. A guard of honour of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers was in attendance. The Royal visitors were received by Lord Montague, Lord Dunsany, Mr. Loder, M.P., the Rev. J. F. Kitto, Rector of Whitechapel, the Rev. S. A. Barnett, Rector of St. Jude's, and others interested in the work. The Princess accepted a bouquet from the hands of Miss Burrell, granddaughter of Mr. Robert Loder, the contributor to the charity completed by the Princess in opening the grounds, the key of which, with the deed of gift, was presented to the Chairman of the Board of Works for the Whitechapel district. Three thousand children from the schools of the district were interested spectators of the ceremony, and received especial notice from the Royal party.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, performed the ceremony of opening the bridges of Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammer-smith free of toll to the public.

Their Royal Highnesses, with their sons, went on Monday to a meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at St. James's Hall, where the Princess distributed the prizes that are annually given by the society to the successful essayists. In replying to the vote of thanks tendered to the Princess on behalf of the meeting by Lord Aberdare, the Prince spoke of the good effect of the society's work, and especially upon the excellent result of the competition, which had brought 10,000 essayists into the field from 500 different schools in the metropolis.

The Prince and Princess, with the King of the Hellenes, have participated in various festivities. Their Royal Highnesses and the King, after their visit to the Queen at Windsor yesterday week, dined with Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, at their residence in Queen Anne-street, the Prince afterwards going to Mrs. Naylor's ball in Belgrave-square.

The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louisa, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the King of the Hellenes were present at the garden party at Kensington House, given on Saturday by the officers of the Grenadier Guards. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were also present, the general company numbering 2000 persons. The Grenadier Guards' band attended, as also the drums, buglers, and fifes, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey. The members of the committee of officers received the illustrious guests on alighting, a number of non-commissioned officers of the regiment lining the passage, and the band playing the National Anthem as the members of the Royal family entered. In the course of the afternoon a troupe of trained dogs went through their performances on the lawn in front of the terrace, and afforded considerable amusement by their cleverness. The Spanish students were engaged, and in the spacious concert-room played some admirable national music. Refreshments were served during the afternoon in the large saloons right and left of the bow window looking upon the terrace. The Prince and Princess went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening.

Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived at Marlborough House from Germany on Sunday night on a visit.

Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Monday at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes were present at Earl and Countess Cadogan's ball at Chelsea in the evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses and the King of the Hellenes at Marlborough House on Tuesday, previous to his departure for Portland, and remained to luncheon. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes were present at the state concert.

The Prince held a Levée on Wednesday, and in the evening was present with the Princess at his Excellency Count Munster's ball at the German Embassy.

Their Royal Highnesses have dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square, and the King of the Hellenes has dined with Earl Granville at his residence on Carlton-house-terrace.

The Duchess of Bedford issued invitations for a garden party for yesterday (Friday) at Woburn Abbey to meet the Prince and Princess.

The Duke of Connaught, the Ranger of Epping Forest, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and other dignitaries, visited Epping Forest last week. His Royal Highness drove from town to Chingford, where he lunched at the Royal Forest Hotel, and, after visiting the forest, returned, via Loughton, by special train to Liverpool-street station. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught (as the representatives of her Majesty) formally opened the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks on Thursday week. The Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the chairman and members of the St. Katharine's Docks Company, 4000 guests being present. The Duke and Duchess were at the Countess of Lovelace's ball, and at Lady Molesworth's "at home" on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses have also dined with Lord and Lady Harlech.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual Staff College dinner at the Pall Mall Restaurant, and has dined with the Earl and Countess of Sefton.

Owing to the pressure on our space this week, we have been obliged to postpone an Illustration of the opening of the Belgian Exhibition building at Brussels, as well as other Illustrations.

The portraits of some of the new Members of the House of Commons, which appear this week, are copied from photographs by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, Maull and Co., and Williams and Mayland, of London; H. J. Whitlock, Birmingham; Chancellor, Dublin; Sawyer and Bird, of Norwich; and Debenham, of Bournemouth.

The National Life-Boat Institution continue to use every effort to distribute instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned. The instructions are now in use in her Majesty's Fleet, in Coastguard service, at all the stations of the British Army at home and abroad, in the lighthouses and vessels belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House, the Metropolitan and Provincial Police forces, the London Board Schools, and the St. John Ambulance Association. They have also been translated into all the European languages, and have appeared even in the Chinese language.

HOME NEWS.

Her Majesty's Ministers will dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Saturday, Aug. 7.

The governors of Guy's Hospital have chosen Mr. Henry H. Gibbs President, in place of Lord Cardwell, resigned.

The Guards' Home was reopened last Saturday evening, at 170, Buckingham Palace-road, and was well attended.

Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., of Preston Hall, Aylesford, near Maidstone, has, in consideration of the present position of agriculturists, remitted a half-year's rent to his farm tenants.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Merchant Shipping (Grain Cargoes) Bill have resumed their inquiry—Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., in the chair.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that there is to be no training and exercising of the King's County Regiment of Militia during the present year.

What is known as the Audley Line on the North Staffordshire Railway, and has been in use for mineral traffic for several years, was opened on Monday for passenger traffic.

On Wednesday the Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition at Bow was opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Wollaton and his wife.

A special fête was given at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday in aid of the fund for the relief of the relatives of those who were lost on board H.M.S. *Atalanta*. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended in state.

M. Challemeil-Lacour, the new French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has arrived in London. On Tuesday he visited the Foreign Office and had an audience with Earl Granville.

Mr. William Cotton, manager of the Exeter branch of the National Provincial Bank, was elected at the Devon Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, out of twenty candidates, as county treasurer.

The Board of Health for Croydon have bought seven acres of land in Park-lane, Croydon, for conversion into an ornamental park for the public. The cost of the land and laying out is £14,000.

Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Jameson Waterlow, have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year; and Mr. Benjamin Scott has been re-elected to the office of City Chamberlain.

The Mayor of Southampton, at the Hartley Institution, has presented two silver medals awarded by the French Government to W. Blaker and B. Chalk, seamen of the steam-ship *Itchen*, for saving the life of a woman at Dunkirk.

The first annual dinner of the Yorkshire Militia took place on Thursday week at the Grosvenor Gallery. Most of the nine regiments in the county were represented, but some being out for training their officers were unable to attend.

Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, on Saturday last received a deputation from the various vestries and district boards of the metropolis, and from other representative bodies, on the subject of trading by Crown servants.

The officers and staff of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway have presented to Mrs. Laing, wife of Mr. S. Laing, M.P., chairman of the company, a full-sized portrait of her husband, exhibited at the Royal Academy last year.

Last Saturday the Coffee Tavern Company's new coffee palace, called the Dick Whittington Tavern, situated at Highgate-hill, was opened. There was a large gathering of the working classes. Mr. Holland took the chair, and Mr. Justice Fry spoke in favour of coffee taverns.

Approval of the Government Ground Game Bill has been signified by the Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, North Yorkshire, South Durham, and other Chambers of Agriculture. The Leicestershire Chamber warmly approves the repeal of the malt tax.

The Kent county magistrates have decided to pay £250 to the representatives of the late Coroner, Mr. C. J. Carttar, for special services in conducting the inquests in connection with the Princess Alice steam-boat disaster. The inquests lasted over thirty-seven days, and £40 of the amount awarded was spent in respect of documents required by the Government.

The Metropolitan Inner Circle Completion Railway Company have obtained judgment in the Exchequer against the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railway Companies, for £52,490, for the costs incurred by the plaintiffs in obtaining a bill empowering the completion of the Inner Circle Railway.

The Americans in London intend to celebrate the 4th of July in grand style next Monday evening at the Criterion. The leading American Ministers and Consuls, with many others of mark in politics, literature, and science, have been invited to the dinner, so that there will be no lack of brilliant speeches; while songs from the lips of some of its fairest and best interpreters will add greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada during the past week was in excess of the previous week, and quite up to the average of recent weeks. As regards fresh meat, there has been a very large quantity landed during the present summer. The totals are as follow:—2170 cattle, 393 sheep, 7256 quarters of beef, 1821 carcasses of mutton, and 222 pigs.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have contributed £100 to the fund being raised by the Lord Mayor for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the 280 men lost in her Majesty's ship *Atalanta*, and the Governor (Mr. Birch) has joined the Mansion House Committee. The Cunard Steam-Ship Company have subscribed £100, and Mrs. Philpott, of Ilford, £100.

Major Bromhead was yesterday week presented at Lincoln, by the Mayor of that city, with a sword subscribed for by the citizens in recognition of his services at Rorke's Drift, in the Zulu campaign. The presentation took place in the Masonic Hall in the presence of a large assemblage. A dinner was subsequently given to the gallant Major, who is a native of Lincolnshire.

The Duke of Bedford has been appointed chairman of the Royal Commission to inquire into the City guilds. Lord Coleridge will be a member of the commission.—The following are, it is stated, the gentlemen delegated to inquire into City parochial charities:—The Duke of Northumberland, the Rev. Canon Gregory, the Rev. W. Rogers, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., and Mr. Pell, M.P.

There were 2492 births and 1273 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 101, whereas the deaths were 109 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 14 from smallpox, 25 from measles, 57 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 32 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 3091 births and 1524 deaths were registered.

Alderman Evans, Deputy Mayor of Cardiff, acting on behalf of the King of Spain, has presented a gold medal to Captain Gyles, and a silver medal to Nathaniel Paynter,

steward of the Newport steam-ship, in recognition of their bravery. In November, 1878, the Spanish brigantine *Sar Juan* was observed off the mouth of the river Douro in a sinking state. The sea was very high, and the British steam-ship approached with the greatest difficulty. A small boat put off with the steward and mate (who is also to receive a medal), and succeeded in rescuing one by one the crew of nine men.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in June was 84,521, of whom 46,567 were in work-houses and 37,954 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 3226, 7063, and 6788 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 807, of whom 619 were men, 158 women and 30 children under sixteen.

With promptness well worthy of imitation in other cases, the Court of Appeal has disposed of the writ of error in "*The Queen v. Orton*." It has decided adversely to the prisoner on all points. The three Judges forming the Court delivered their opinions without hesitation or reserve. Lord Justice James was of opinion that the writ of error had been improperly issued, and that it was monstrous to suppose that the law would allow any number of perjuries to pass with but one punishment because they all formed part of one scheme. Lord Justice Bramwell, in concurring, pointed out that if a man could not be punished on more than one count for two distinct offences the Crown would have to wait until the first sentence had expired before prosecuting for the second offence; it was consequently thoroughly unreasonable to urge such an argument.

Thunderstorms again prevailed in various parts of the country yesterday week. In London the rain was heavy, and floods were caused at Hackney, Kingsland, and Clapton. The main street of Hackney, near the North London Railway Station, was for a long time impassable for pedestrians, and the cellars of many of the houses and shops were some feet deep in water. The North London Railway line was for some distance covered with water to the depth of two or three feet, and presented the appearance of a turbulent stream. At Banbury the lightning struck a house in High-street, setting fire to the thatched roof. Much damage was done by the rain at Chatham. A thunderstorm, attended by heavy rain, visited the neighbourhood of Dingwall in the evening, and lasted for about two hours, the streets and lanes being flooded.—On Saturday afternoon a thunderstorm of a local character broke over London. In Peckham and part of Dulwich scarcely any rain fell, and in some of the northern and north-eastern suburbs, which had been deluged on the previous night, the storm was hardly felt; whereas in the City and the west of London there were loud peals of thunder, vivid lightning flashes, and torrents of rain. At Wandsworth two policemen, a sergeant and a constable, were struck by lightning while on duty and severely injured. Other places were visited by thunderstorms. At Trent a labourer named Brooks was killed; and at Wilton Towers, Durham, Mr. Henry Smith Stobart, a local magistrate, was struck dead while walking on a railway close to his house with a friend. A most destructive thunderstorm is reported from the upper part of Banffshire. On Monday the rain fell in such torrents that the streams rose so rapidly that several persons narrowly escaped. At the farm of Inverloch 400 sheep and lambs were carried off and stranded on the banks of the river Avon. Several bridges were swept away, and damage to the extent of many thousands of pounds was done.

A monument to the poet and fairy-tale teller, Hans Christian Andersen, was unveiled at Copenhagen last Saturday. The bronze statue, somewhat over lifesize, is due to the sculptor Mr. Saabye. The poet is represented in modern dress, sitting in a chair and reading one of his fairy-tales to an imaginary audience. The place chosen for the statue is the garden surrounding the venerable Castle of Rosenborg, one of the favourite resorts of the Copenhagen public. The King, the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess, with two of their children, the Duchess of Cumberland, two of the children of King George of Greece, and a numerous assembly, including most of the notabilities of the Danish capital, were present at the ceremony. The Students' Choral Union executed a song, written for the occasion by Mr. V. Bergsøe, a young Danish poet. The speech before the unveiling was delivered by Mr. Bille, one of the metropolitan members of the Rigsdag and a personal friend of the late author.

The new Home Hospital for paying-patients in Fitzroy-square, which has already been described, was opened by the Bishop of Winchester on Monday. At a meeting held in the drawing-room Earl Percy presided. The report having been read by the secretary, Earl Percy, in addressing the meeting, said the present hospital was but a tentative scheme, for, if it succeeded, as he believed it would, the association would establish a hospital for infectious diseases and a third for convalescent patients. The scale of charges to be made would secure the association 5 per cent upon the capital laid out. The present hospital would give accommodation for sixteen patients, and at the present time they had forty applications for admission. The sum of £10,000 was now required, and when that had been secured the governors would be able to carry out what they considered a complete scheme—namely, to establish hospitals for non-infectious and infectious cases, and to provide a home for convalescents. Upon the motion of Lord Aberdeen, seconded by Mr. Walter, M.P., the report was adopted. The Bishop of Winchester afterwards declared the hospital opened. The Duke of Northumberland was elected president and the officers were appointed.

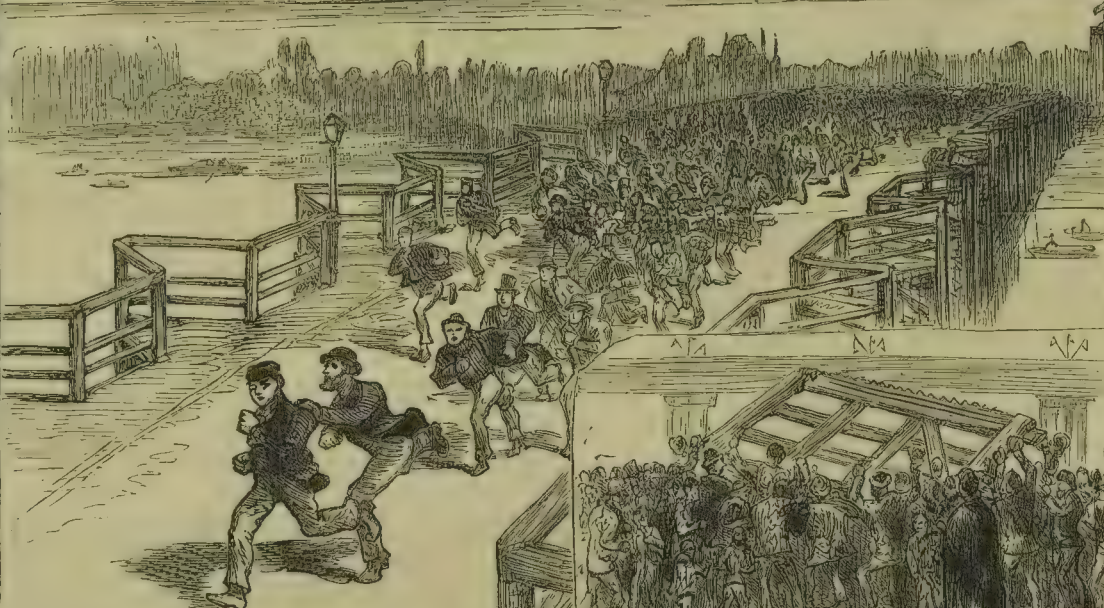
In this week of the Sunday Schools centenary, we have much pleasure in recommending an important publication by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers, which will render valuable service to all engaged in religious instruction. It is a volume bound in flexible black leather, and very clearly and beautifully printed on thin but fine paper. The "*Sunday School Centenary Bible*," or "*Teachers' Variorum Bible*," as the latter name implies, shows all the various readings and renderings of the text, set forth in foot-notes at the bottom of each page. This feature of the work is taken from the edition published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode about four years ago; but with the addition of references, in the margin of the page, as in ordinary "*Reference Bibles*," to other passages of Scripture containing allusions to the subject mentioned in the sentence before the reader, or characterised by a similarity of phrase, of thought or sentiment. Nothing can be more useful to a clergyman, or to any private theological student. In the same volume we have a copious Appendix, which contains the special "*Aids to the Study of the Bible*," contributed by several learned and authoritative writers upon Biblical criticism, history, geography, chronology, archaeology, and other scientific researches concerning the times, the countries, and the nations and families, spoken of in the Old and New Testaments. This portion of the work can also be had separately for one shilling. A very complete Index to the whole Bible, and a Concordance of words, have been added to the volume with several excellent maps.



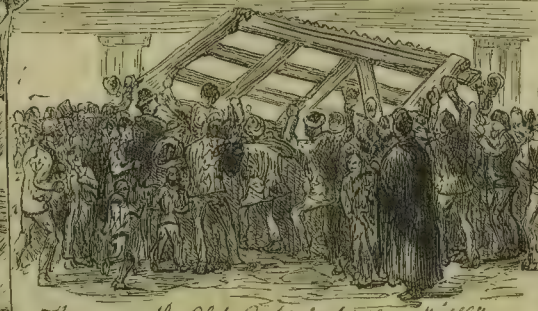
Reading the Address at Wandsworth Bridge.



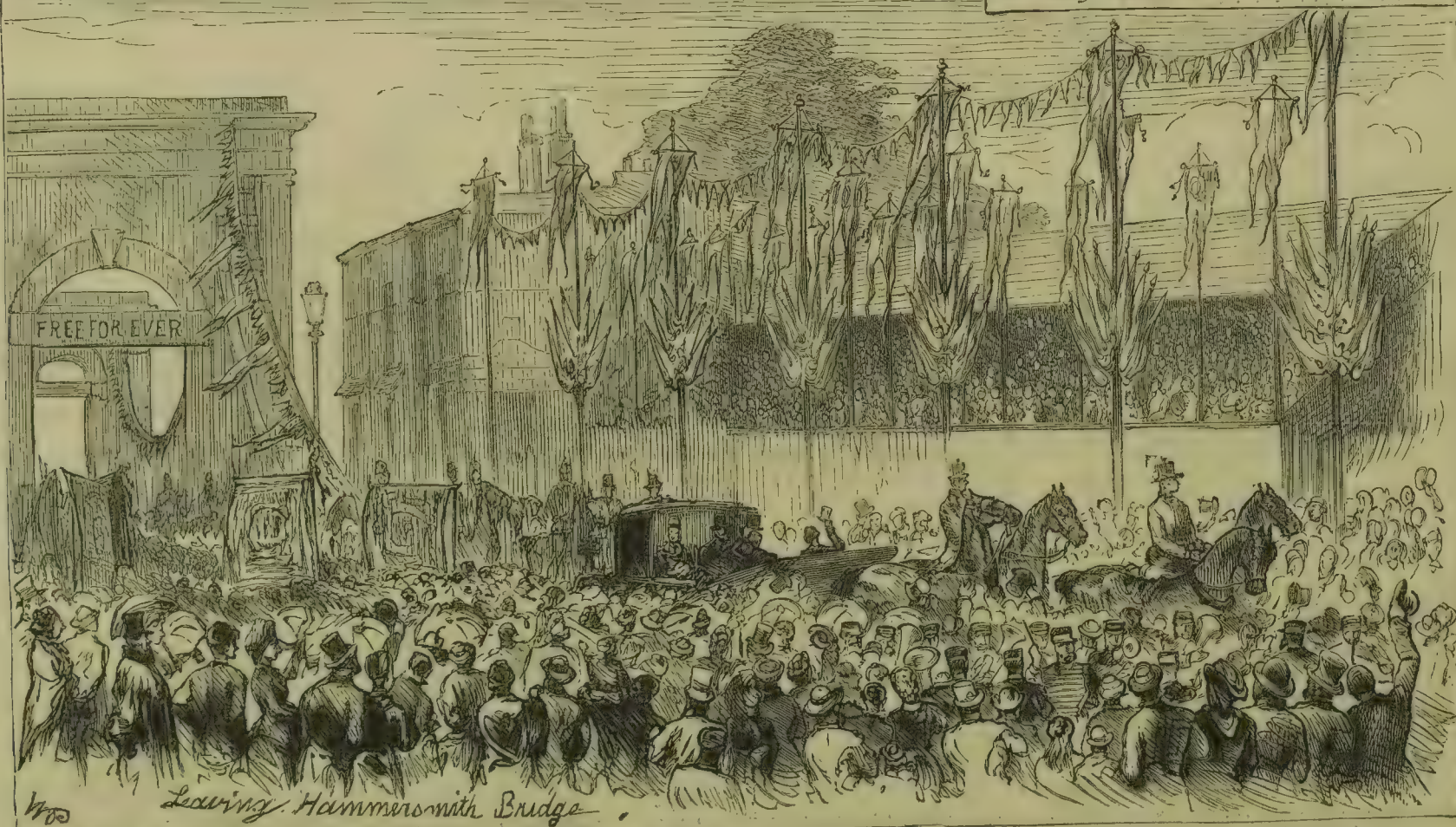
*At Putney Bridge.
The Princess & the Bridge Keeper's Daughter.*



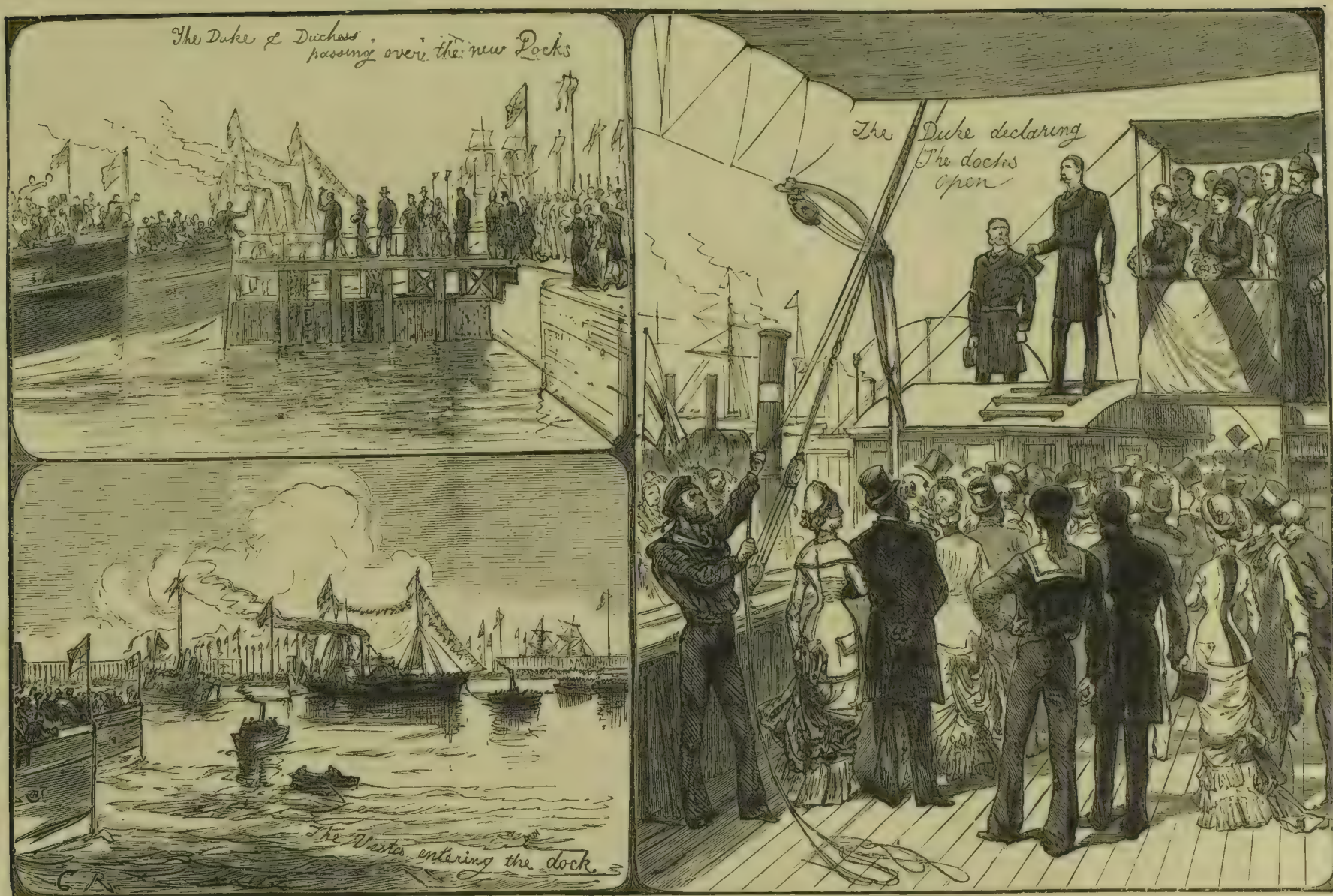
*First Man across the Free Bridge—
Exciting Race.*



Throwing the Old Gate into the River.



Leaving Hammersmith Bridge.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT OPENING THE ROYAL VICTORIA AND ALBERT DOCKS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE ASSAULT OF ARMS AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL: CLEAVING THE TURK'S HEAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

A FLOWER SHOW AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Both the Royal Botanic Society and the Royal Horticultural Society possess fine ornamental gardens, which become, on the appointed days of the London season, favourite places of fashionable assemblage, and are pleasant alike to the lovers of society and to those with a taste for natural productions of the rarest beauty. There is, however, great dissimilarity between the situation, plan, and style of the two gardens belonging respectively to those distinct societies for the promotion of the same class of pursuits. The Horticultural Society's grounds at Kensington, between the Royal Albert Hall and the site of the Exhibition of 1862, part of the galleries of which are standing, is entirely surrounded with buildings. It is a regular quadrangle, and is formally laid out in the Italian style, with terraces at three successive levels, ascending to the grand conservatory, and is encompassed with arcades of Italian design. The gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, on the other hand, occupying a circular space in the very centre of Regent's Park, are most agreeably removed from the vicinity or prospect of buildings; and their grounds, extending about eighteen acres, have been treated with a view to the charms of landscape, in a park-like manner, displaying ample lawns and shrubberies and mounds or swellings of the verdant surface. This was done thirty or forty years ago, under the direction of Mr. Robert Marnock, but some of the trees are older, having been planted in a nursery garden that formerly existed there. We do not know a more delightful place of retreat, open to the general public on all summer week days, and on Sundays to Fellows of the Society and their friends. The students of botanical science, moreover, are here provided with abundant materials and facilities for gaining the instruction they desire. The conservatory, the plant-houses, and the special gardens for different classes of plants, including one of those used for medical purposes, are very complete in their arrangements, and deserving of a careful inspection. The periodical Flower Shows, which are held under the vast awning that is stretched for such occasions upon the wood-work in rear of the Conservatory, have during many past years been recognised as the most agreeable promenade to be so easily reached in town. We present an illustration of this well-known scene of public enjoyment, with the various attitudes and inclinations of its frequenters, some of them being true amateurs of floral perfection, while others have no aim but to pass an idle hour in lounging or social amusement. There are, besides, at the Regent's Park Gardens, brilliant evening parties, with an artificial illumination of the conservatory and other premises of the Royal Botanic Society. An entertainment of this kind, which was patronised by some of the Royal family, took place last Wednesday night.

FREEING THE THAMES BRIDGES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday last opened to free traffic, without toll, the three remaining toll-gate bridges, those of Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith, within the metropolitan district. In May last year, it will be remembered, their Royal Highnesses opened five of these bridges—namely, those of Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, the Albert Suspension Bridge at Chelney Row, and Battersea Bridge. The arrangements for abolishing the tolls upon these, and likewise at Waterloo and Charing-cross Bridges, have been carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Ten bridges in all have been thrown open to the public, at a cost of £1,377,325. The original claim amounted to £2,338,095. For Waterloo Bridge, £750,000 was claimed and £474,200 paid; for Charing-cross—claim, £150,000; paid, £98,510; Lambeth—claim, £100,000; paid, £35,974; Vauxhall—claim, £395,460; paid, £255,000; Chelsea—claim, £120,000; paid, £75,000; Albert and Battersea—claim, £300,000; paid, £170,000; Wandsworth—claim, £152,000; paid, £53,311; Putney (or Fulham)—claim, £100,000; paid, £58,000; Hammersmith—claim, £200,000; paid, £112,500; Deptford Creek—claim, £70,635; paid, £41,800.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, came from Marlborough House, between three and four o'clock, in an open carriage, though it was raining heavily all the time. At the north end of Wandsworth Bridge, they were received by Sir James McGard Hogg, Bart., chairman, and other members of the Metropolitan Board of Works. There was a guard of honour of the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers. The gate of the bridge was opened, and the carriage in which their Royal Highnesses sat advanced to the toll-bar. Sir J. M. Hogg read an address, to which the Prince of Wales replied. The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board then presented his Royal Highness with the key of the toll-gate, together with a handsomely bound copy of the address. The Prince declared Wandsworth Bridge free for ever, and this announcement was hailed with cheers by the people assembled.

The Royal carriage drove over the bridge to the Surrey side, and made its way along York-road and through Wandsworth to Putney. Here the crowd was greatest, and there were most ample tokens of festive welcome. Putney Bridge, which is called Fulham Bridge, we observe, by the local authorities on the opposite Middlesex shore, was decorated with much artistic taste. On the river above and below this bridge were many steam-boats and rowing-boats; and the banks were thronged with spectators. The guard of honour here was furnished by the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers and South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. The Prince and Princess, with their escort of fourteen or fifteen carriages in procession, went across the bridge to Fulham. His Royal Highness, here as at Wandsworth Bridge, formally declared the bridge henceforth open free of toll.

The procession advanced from Putney Bridge, through Fulham High-street and London-road, northward to Waltham-green; thence it turned westward, and soon entered North-end-road, Hammersmith. Turning again southward, and passing through the main street of Hammersmith, it reached Hammersmith Bridge. The bridge was crossed to the Barnes or Chiswick side, and the carriages stopped there at the corner of Lansdale-road, where a tall flagstaff with banner was erected. Here the procession turned back, and presently re-crossed the Thames. The carriage of their Royal Highnesses, being the last, was left standing upon the bridge at the Middlesex end, where the Prince stood up and declared Hammersmith Bridge freely opened to public traffic.

A pamphlet written by Mr. T. E. Jones, clerk to the Local Board of Works for the Fulham District, giving an historical account of the three bridges, had been printed by order of the Board. His daughter, Miss Edith Charlotte Jones, presented a copy of this to the Prince of Wales, while another young lady, Miss Edith Alice Bean, presented a bouquet to the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses then returned to Marlborough House.

OPENING VICTORIA AND ALBERT DOCKS.

The completion of the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, belonging to the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company, was noticed in our last. The new Albert Dock, situated eastward of the Victoria Dock, both extending across the Plaistow and East Ham Marshes, adjacent to Silvertown and North Woolwich, was more particularly described. The formal opening, by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, took place on Thursday of last week. Some illustrations of the ceremony appear in this Number of our Journal.

Their Royal Highness, with the Duke of Teck and Duchess (Princess Mary of Cambridge) were conveyed down the river from Westminster Bridge by the Victoria saloon steam-boat. On board that vessel they were received by Mr. G. H. Chambers, chairman of the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company; Mr. James Brand, deputy-chairman; Mr. W. Hamilton Craik, treasurer; Lieut.-Colonel Martindale, C.B., general manager; and Mr. Rendel, C.E., the engineer. Among the company of invited passengers in the same boat were the German Ambassador, Count Munster, and Countess Munster, the Duke of Sutherland, and many ladies and gentlemen of the nobility. Another steam-boat, the Princess Mary, accommodated one hundred members of the two Houses of Parliament, with ladies accompanying them. The band of the Royal Engineers played on board the Victoria. These two leading vessels were joined lower down by the saloon steam-boat Duke of Edinburgh, and afterwards by ten others, one of which conveyed the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

There was a shower of rain as the aquatic procession moved on, but the weather cleared before arriving opposite Woolwich. Here their Royal Highnesses were transferred from the Victoria to the Trinity steam-yacht Vestal, which was prettily decorated. The outer lock-gates of the Albert Dock, nearly opposite Woolwich Arsenal, were opened for the Vestal and the other steamers to enter. The 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers, the City of London Artillery, and the 26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour on the quays. A Royal salute was fired by the artillery as the steam-boat carrying the Prince and Princesses came into the dock; the National Anthem was played, and there was a burst of cheering from several thousand assembled spectators.

At the centre quay of the new Albert Dock, in front of the large shed, lay two fine ships, the City of Agra, belonging to Messrs. G. Smith and Sons, and the Dorunda, belonging to the British India Company. As the Vestal, passing half-way up the dock, approached the Dorunda, the latter had her yards smartly manned by her own crew, under command of Captain Templeton. This example was followed by another vessel of the same company. The Vestal made fast to the north quay, opposite the two steamers just named. A brief ceremony took place on board the Vestal. The Chairman of the Dock Company read and presented an address, to which the Duke of Connaught replied, speaking of the completion of this magnificent public work, and expressing his gratification at witnessing it. The Bishop of St. Albans, in whose diocese the place is situated, then offered a prayer. The Duke of Connaught, standing at the side of the steam-boat, exclaimed, in a clear and loud voice, "In her Majesty's name, I declare these docks open; and, with her Majesty's gracious permission, I declare that they are to be called the Royal Victoria Dock, the Royal Albert Dock, and, as a whole, the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks." There was another burst of cheering and another Royal salute from the guns.

The London and St. Katharine's Docks Company provided luncheon for a company of four thousand guests, including their Royal Highnesses and the other distinguished persons. This repast was laid out upon vast lengths of tables in an enormous shed, 750 ft. long by 150 ft. wide, decorated with garlands, shields, and trophies of banners, and the Royal dais in rich satin and gold cloth. Mr. G. H. Chambers, the chairman, presided, with the Duke of Connaught and Duke of Teck at his right hand, and the Duchess of Connaught and Duchess of Teck at his left. Their Royal Highnesses had their health drunk, and the compliment was suitably acknowledged by the two Princes. The German Ambassador also made a speech.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, before departing, visited the British Indian steamer Dorunda, and were much pleased with her appointments.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

To aid the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, a series of daily performances of soldierly feats of personal strength and skill took place every day last week at the Islington Agricultural Hall. It was styled a Grand Military Tournament, and was patronised by the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and many general officers, Colonels of the Guards, and colonels commanding other regiments. The performances included tilting at the ring on horseback; fencing with sword and bayonet, with lance and sword, and with bayonet and sword against each other; as well as single-stick, equestrian tent-pegging, and sabre practice. There was also slicing the lemon and "cutting off the Turk's head," of which we give an illustration; besides gymnastic exercises of the horizontal bar, the vaulting horse, and other exhibitions of athletic prowess. The "Turk's head," it will be observed, is stuck on the top of a post; and the mounted soldier, leaping his horse over a barrier, rides past at full speed, and cuts at the turbaned pate, if he can hit it, with a sharp horizontal cleavage.

Professor Liston has resigned the chair of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the Edinburgh University, which he has held for thirty-two years.

The new Holyhead steam-boats, the Lily and Violet, constructed of steel by Messrs. Laird for the London and North-Western Railway Company, were noticed in our last. They are to be employed on the service between Holyhead and Company's station at North Wall, Dublin, where the different lines of railway converge from the south, west, and north of Ireland. It is the City of Dublin Company's boats that ply from Holyhead to Kingstown.

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-seven, of the Danish Arctic explorer, Carl Petersen. In 1850-1 he took part in the English Expedition under Captain Parry to try to discover the survivors of the Franklin Expedition. From 1853-5 he was engaged with Dr. Kane's American Expedition, of which he was one of the few survivors. From 1857-9 he took part in the Fox Expedition under Sir Leopold M'Clintock, which brought back relics of the Franklin Expedition; and finally he took part in the Forell Expedition to Spitzberg, in which he was accompanied by Professor Nordenskjöld. Mr. Petersen had received the decoration of the Dannebrog, the English Arctic Medal, and the Swedish Gold Medal "Pour le Mérite."

FOLKLORE OF JULY.

This month, popularly called by our Saxon ancestors "Hey-monath," because they now gathered in their hay, is rich in weather proverbs. Many an anxious farmer still utters the old saying:—

No tempest, good July,
Lest the corn look rueful.

Thunder in July is said to indicate a good harvest, but to be injurious to cattle. The extreme heat of this season gave rise to a curious superstition among the Romans, who believed that the various disorders arising from it were associated with the appearance of the Dog-Star—hence the name of "Dog Days." According to the Roman belief, at the rising of the Dog-Star, "the seas boil, the wines ferment in the cellars, and standing waters are set in motion; the dogs also go mad, and the sturgeon is blasted." The exaggerated effects, however, of the rising of this star are now known to be groundless; although it is still a common notion that dogs at this time are subject to madness. The Translation of St. Martin (4th), generally known as "Bullion's Day," and in Scotland as "St. Martin of Bullion's Day" is supposed to be a critical day, for—

Bullion's day, if ye be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

Whereas in France it is said that rain on this day foretells wet weather for the ensuing six weeks.

Formerly a festival called "Bodmin Riding" was kept in Cornwall on the Sunday and Monday after St. Thomas à Becket's Day (7th). One of the chief features was a curious kind of mock trial. A lord of misrule was appointed, before whom any unpopular person so unfortunate as to be captured was promptly dragged, and, to the amusement of the spectators, made to answer some mock charge.

According to the old calendars, St. Margaret's Day (13th) was considered to be the first of the "Dog Days;" hence the proverb, "Margaris or Canis est, Caudam Laurentius." The Bohemians say that the harvest should commence on this day, and have the following proverb, "St. Margaret puts the sickle to the corn." There is also a notion on the Continent that "if St. Margaret's Day be fine, God will give us a dry autumn."

St. Swithin's Day (15th) is in this country chiefly noted for the weather-lore in connection with it, the popular superstition being:—

St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair,
'Twill rain for forty days nae mair.
St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain.

The origin of this notion has been variously explained. When St. Swithin died he left directions that his body should not be buried in the cathedral, but in such a situation that the rain might fall on his grave, hence he was buried in the churchyard at Winchester. A popular tradition informs us that after his body had been buried some time, the monks, thinking it dishonourable that it should lie in the open ground, determined to remove it to the cathedral, but were prevented by rain, which prevailed until they had given up their intention, or for forty days. This story, however, is without foundation, in so far from rain happening on that occasion, the weather seems to have been most propitious. A writer in the "Book of Days" (ii. 63) thinks that the superstition "was derived from some primeval pagan belief regarding the meteorologically prophetic character of some day about the same period of the year as St. Swithin's." It has been pointed out that the same belief exists in most parts of the country, though the particular day in question varies. In France, St. Medard (June 8), and St. Gervase and Prothasius (June 19) have, says Mr. Swinson ("Weather-Lore," 115), a similar character assigned to them. In Belgium, St. Godelieve (July 6) is the rainy saint; whilst in Germany it is the day of the Seven Sleepers (June 27). In some parts of England, when it rains on this day, the peasantry say that "St. Swithin is christening the apples." Churchill, alluding to this day, tells us—

July, to whom the Dog-Star in her train,
St. James gives oysters, and St. Swithin rain.

St. James's Day (25th) is considered another critical day; and the peasantry, when speaking of the hops, are in the habit of saying—

Till St. James's Day is past and gone,
There may be hops or there may be none.

The Germans have a curious notion that as the weather is on this day so it will be on the festival of Christmas; a belief which seems to have been shared by our forefathers. An old work, entitled "The Husbandman's Practice," informs us that "St. James's Day before noon betokeneth the winter-time before Christmas; and after noon it betokeneth the time after Christmas. If the sun shine on St. James his day, it is a token of cold weather—if it rain, it is a token of moist and moist weather; but if it be between the two, that is a token of neither too cold nor yet too warm." Apples were formerly blessed on this day, and sprinkled with holy water; and in the manual of the Church of Sarum there is a special form for this purpose. It is customary to commence eating oysters on St. James's Day; and, according to a popular fancy, "whoever eats oysters on St. James's Day will never want money." This, however, does not agree with another old conceit, more than two centuries and a half old:—"It is unreasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an 'r' in their name to eat an oyster." At this season, in many places, it is customary for children to collect together the oyster-shells which have been thrown away from the fish shops and to build with them grottoes. As each person passes by he is assailed by a crowd of little children asking him to "Pray, remember the grotto!" Mr. Thoms considers that this custom may be a memorial of the world-renowned shrine of St. James at Compostella, which may have been formerly erected on the anniversary of St. James, as on invitation to those who could not visit Compostella to show their reverence to the saint by almsgiving to their needy brethren.

The 25th of July is also dedicated to St. Christopher, the patron of field sports. His picture was supposed to have the power of preserving its owner from a violent death. A magic power has also been attributed to his staff in the following lines from the "British Apollo"—

Alas! there's no need
Of wings or of speed,
St. Christopher's staff 'tis but mounting,
You'll fly like a witch
With broom at her breech,
Nor fear any tempests encountering.

St. Anne's Day (26th) is not without its weather-lore. Thus, at Milan, it is said that "if it rain on St. Anne's Day, it will rain for a month and a week." And in Italy rain on this day is called "St. Anne's dower." At Venice, the peasantry say that on "St. Anne's Day the July grape is ripe."

Among the admonitions with respect to the harvest, we may mention the following: "In July shear your rye," and another still common in many localities—

In July
Some reap rye;
In August
If one will not, the other must.



A FLOWER SHOW AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK

THOSE TERRIBLE TRACTION-ENGINES.

The normal quiet of the country—that “easy quiet” with which Dryden couples “rural pleasures”—is occasionally disturbed by sounds less agreeable to the listening ear than are the ravishing notes of the nightingale or the joyous song of the thrush. For example, there are the sounds that proceed from those terrible Traction-Engines.

I say “those” because they often travel in couples, like two behemoths on their honeymoon tour. Their roar at a mile’s distance is great, more especially if the wind lies in that quarter. It comes with a mysterious throbbing sound, suggestive of thunder and earthquake combined. Your first impression is that some convulsion of nature has occurred; and that your rural ramble or ride is stopped for that day. Then there comes a shrill and prolonged whistle, that gives you the key-note to the solution of the mystery, and you are aware that the unseen thing is a something in the engine line. It comes as an impertinent intrusion, upsetting the country quiet with its

Stir of commerce, driving slow
And thundering loud, with his ten thousand wheels.

Perhaps you are driving a young and spirited horse, and the action of his ears and the way in which he lifts his head and distends his nostrils, has already telegraphed to you the information that he also has heard those horrid sounds. You think of Cowper’s lines—

Not rural sights alone, but rural sounds
Exhilarate the spirits;

but you would have preferred that the spirits of your steed should not be exhilarated in this untimely manner by these unwished-for noises. They get louder and louder as you advance; until a turn in the road brings you in sight of those terrible Traction-Engines; and the uncomfortable conviction is forced upon you that, as you cannot turn back, and there is no lane either to the right or the left, to receive you in its harbour of refuge, you have nothing else to do than to screw up your courage to face the enemy and advance to meet the dual demon. If you were on foot you would be equal to the emergency; but, as you happen to be driving a horse whose ordinarily youthful spirits are greatly exhilarated by those rural sounds, you are somewhat dubious as to the result.

It is all very well to say that a man, bearing a red flag, walks in front of the first engine, and waves a signal that it is to be stopped, until your carriage has passed it. Yes; but he is only about thirty or forty yards from the Traction-Engine; and even the aspect of a man, standing in the middle of the country road, and brandishing a red flag, is of itself sufficient to cause terror in the mind of a horse who has not had the doubtful advantage of going into training for the accompaniments of a Spanish bull-fight. Supposing that you have steered your gallant steed in safety past the man with the flag, then you have to pass the dreadful-looking Traction-Engine, which has come to a standstill in the very centre of the road, and is shutting off its steam, and making that mysterious noise known as “spluttering.” Three or four men are probably mounted upon it; and the smell of the whole machine is fearfully greasy and oily, distinguishable, with an unfavourable wind, at the distance of half a mile. As Lord Chesterfield said of certain things, in his “Letters,” “this is beastly and horrid.” Your exhilarated steed gaily capricious round the snorting and spluttering monster, apparently undetermined whether to capsize you under its broad wheels, that have so deeply indented their pattern into the muddy road, or to make a bolt, and carry you over hedge and ditch, after the fashion of one of the steeplechases on wheels of the late Mr. Mytton.

It is borne in upon you that you may have seen a Traction-Engine for the last time, and you are glad that you made a

certain codicil to your will only a fortnight ago. You have no desire to emulate the erratic performances of the late Mr. Mytton, feeling assured that if you do so your achievement will be doomed to be talked about as having been performed by the late Mr. So-and-So. But, while these thoughts flash like lightning through your brain, your exhilarated steed, in a sort of forked-lightning way, has bolted on to the turf and taken your off-wheel over a heap of stones and nearly flung you out of your carriage into the ditch before you can pull the right rein that shall steer you into comparative safety. It is a near touch, and the very narrowest of shaves. Immediately behind the first Traction-Engine there is a lengthening chain—“long drawn out,” yet decidedly not “of linked sweetness”—of carriages, ploughs, cultivators, trucks, or what not, that are dragged by it. With a rush, you are carried past them—swerve again on the turf—jolt over another heap of stones—threaten the ditch—and nearly break an axle by a sudden bump on a drain. This carries you on a level with Traction demon the second; and you have the same difficulty in steering by its formidable mechanical shape, and its offensive oily, greasy smell, that you had in passing by the first. Nay, still more! for the driver of Number One has now turned on his steam, and has whistled, and spluttered, and throbbed, and roared, and rattled, and pounded, and made all the horrible noises that he is able to produce from his steam steed; and is going ahead, after that man with the red flag, persistently oblivious of the startling fact that you are going to the rear, propelled thereto with a velocity that is not agreeable, and may be dangerous.

Your performance is *du capo*. It is as vain to attempt to stop a repetition before demon Number Two, of all that you have gone through before demon Number One, as it would be to prohibit an encore when Sims Reeves sings a popular song. Therefore, all your powers of driving are put to the severest test; and your exhilarated steed caracoles, shies, snorts, and jumps, and takes you with flying bounds over the stone-heaps, until he has carried you past a house upon wheels that is dragged in the wake of the second Traction-Engine. Behind it, probably, a water-cart is being tugged, like a boat in tow of some larger vessel. The oily-looking men, whom you saw travelling on the first Traction-Engine, sleep in that wooden house, while it, and the mechanical behemoths of which they are in charge, are drawn up for the night by the side of the road or field in which their next day’s work is to be taken. And you remember that, on one bitterly cold and snowy night during the past winter, three men who had gone to sleep in a similar caravan—attached to two Traction-Engines that were at work on a farm not far from your own house—had made themselves comfortable with the warmth derived from a charcoal stove, and were all three found dead the next morning when the early labourers trudged through the snow to their work.

With which tragic memory in your mind, your horse carries you with a rush past the wooden house upon wheels and its attendant water-cart—the Traction-Engine dragging “its slow length along,” like Pope’s “needless Alexandrine”;—and, when you have succeeded in reducing his gallop to a canter, and then to the orthodox trot, you hear the rattling and roaring and whistling growing fainter in the distance, and thank your stars that you have safely passed by those terrible Traction-Engines.

CUTHBERT BIDE.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services. The Ramsgate Harbour life-boat Bradford had assisted to rescue the schooner Isabella, of Beaumaris, having a crew of four men, which had gone on the Goodwin Sands in a heavy sea.

Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £2800 were made on some of the two hundred and seventy life-boat establishments of the institution.

The receipt of various contributions was announced, including £500 from Miss Da Costa, who had previously sent the same amount; £20 from T. J. M., “In Memoriam”; £15 from Morris Carswell, Esq., in memory of his late wife; and £5 5s. from the Amalgamated Fête Committee of the Ipswich Odd Fellows and Foresters. The late Mrs. Eliza Wright, of Southport, had bequeathed £700, free of duty, for a life-boat in memory of her late son, Charles Henry Wright.

The meeting expressed regret at the death of the Right Hon. Sir Steven Cave, G.C.B., who had been a member of the committee of management and a trustee of the institution for many years.

New life-boats were ordered to be placed at Hastings, and Kingsgate, near Margate. Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON:
The Violin Player. A Novel. By Bertha Thomas. 3 vols.

BLACKIE AND SON:
Blackie’s Comprehensive School Series—
London, Past and Present. A Reading Book for Elementary Schools. With numerous authentic illustrations.
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Strangers Yet. A Story. By Sarah Doudney.

LOW AND CO.:
Art Text Books. Edited by E. J. Poynter.
Architecture, Gothic and Renaissance. By T. Roger Smith.
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The Story of an Honest Man. By Edmond About. Translated from the French by Bertha Ness. 3 vols.

MACHILLAN AND CO.:
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The Princess. By Alfred Tennyson. New Edition, bound in parchment.

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STOCK:
The Antiquary: A Magazine Devoted to the Study of the Past. Edited by Edward Walford. Vol. I. January to June.

STRAHAN AND CO.:
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THE CENTENARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The hundredth year since the first commencement of Sunday Schools in this country has been commemorated with a prolonged festival in London during the past week. It was in 1780, in the provincial cathedral city of Gloucester, that a very worthy man, Mr. Robert Raikes, pitying the neglected children he saw about the streets on Sunday morning, resolved to begin gathering them into a school of Christian instruction. There had been Sunday Schools, about two centuries before, established by the Roman Catholic clergy at Milan, in the grand Cathedral and other churches there, under the excellent Cardinal Archbishop Carlo Borromeo. But no institutions of precisely the same kind existed here till Robert Raikes thought of it at Gloucester. He was proprietor and editor of a local newspaper, the *Gloucester Journal*, and a man of substance and good connections. His great-grandson is Mr. H. Cecil Raikes, late M.P. for Chester. The history of this good work is agreeably told by Mrs. H. B. Paul in a little book called "Robert Raikes and his Scholars," just published by the Sunday School Union; and in another of the Union's publications, "The Day, the Book, and the Teacher," by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood. Mr. Raikes was assisted by a young clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Stock, Rector of St. John's and Perpetual Curate of St. Aldate's Church, Gloucester. One

Sunday school was opened in a house at the corner of Grey Friars, near the Church of St. Mary-le-Crypt, under Mr. Raikes's personal superintendence. The teachers were women, paid by Mr. Raikes for their services. Mrs. King was the first, and the children first met in July, 1780, at her own house, in Catherine-street. Those next employed were Mrs. Sarah Critchley and Mrs. Brabant, and there was another school at the house of the sexton of St. Aldate's, Mr. Trickey. But the example was very soon followed in other parts of the city and in the neighbouring villages, Painswick and Micheldean. The movement quickly spread, and was taken up in London.

Surrey Chapel, the well-known circular building in Blackfriars-road, belonging to the Independents, was built in those days for the Rev. Rowland Hill. A Sunday-school in connection with this chapel was opened in 1784. Its superintendent and chief teacher was Thomas Cranfield, who had already set up Sunday classes of religious teaching for children at Hoxton, Kingsland, Tottenham, and Rotherhithe. Mrs. Hannah More, who lived at Bristol in 1788, established a village Sunday school at Cheddar, in the Mendip Hills; while Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, another lady of some note in English literature, exerted herself greatly in this cause at Brentford, Richmond, and Windsor. In August, 1785, a committee was

formed in London, at the suggestion of Mr. William Fox, a City merchant and deacon of an Independent Church at Islington, assisted by Jonas Hanway, the well-known philanthropist, Mr. Samuel Hoare, the banker, and Mr. Henry Thornton, also a banker, and M.P. for Southwark, who were evangelical members of the Established Church. They originated a society for the promotion of Sunday schools throughout the kingdom. It became "the Sunday School Union," established by that name in 1803, under whose auspices the present centenary festival is held. Among its founders or early members were Mr. W. Brodie Gurney, the parliamentary short-hand writer; Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Poundsworth Park, Bath; Mr. James Nisbet, Mr. Joseph Butterworth, M.P.; the Rev. Leigh Richmond, the Rev. Hartwell Horne, and Mr. Richard Watson, a leading Methodist.

The beginning of local efforts, from 1780 to 1790, was favoured with the Royal approval. King George III. and Queen Charlotte took much interest in them, and the Queen had more than one interview with Mrs. Trimmer and with Mr. Raikes upon this subject. Their Majesties visited Cheltenham and Gloucester in 1788. It does not appear that any jealousy arose between the Church of England friends of Sunday schools, or their supporters among the clergy, and the Dis-

senters engaged in this work. It was early taken up in Wales; first by Thomas Charles, of Bala, an active travelling evangelist. It is said that his proposal to the Religious Tract Society for the printing of a Welsh Bible was the hint which led to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. There was more backwardness in Scotland to adopt the institution of Sunday schools; a notion prevailed that the Sabbath should be spent entirely in direct religious worship, preaching and prayer. The United States of America, but first Virginia and other Southern States, began their Sunday schools in 1786. Before the end of the last century, the aggregate number of pupils, in charge of schools connected with different Protestant churches or societies, must have been reckoned by several hundreds of thousands.

It is calculated by Mr. Fountain Hartley, one of the honorary secretaries of the Sunday-School Union, that the present number of Sunday scholars in England and Wales is 3,800,000, about 15 per cent of the population; and the number of Sunday-school teachers, 422,000. In Scotland there are, it is estimated, 494,500 scholars and 47,972 teachers. This calculation includes the several Presbyterian churches, the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Wesleyans, as well as the Episcopalians. In Ireland, reckoning Protestants alone, the numbers are stated at 345,920 scholars and 32,548 teachers. This makes a total exceeding four and a half million scholars and half a million teachers in the United Kingdom. The British Colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have 387,800 scholars and 46,764 teachers. In the United States of America there are six and a half millions of scholars, with 853,000 teachers of Sunday schools. The Protestant churches on the Continent of Europe which have been influenced by British example should also be reckoned. The Sunday-School Union, which has its offices at 56, Old Bailey, is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen. Its president for this year is Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., Recorder of the City of London; and Lord Kinnaird, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Sir Charles Reed, M.P., Sir Henry Havlock, M.P., and Alderman McArthur, M.P., are vice-presidents.

The proceedings of the centenary festival, in London, were preceded last Sunday with special prayers and sermons in many of the churches and chapels. On Monday the Lord Mayor presided over a joint meeting at Guildhall of the Sunday-School Union and the Church of England Sunday-School Institute. The Archbishop of Canterbury took part in this meeting. The conferences were opened at the Old Bailey. The Church of England Institute attended a special evening service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where a sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York; while there was a meeting of the Sunday-School Union at the Congregational Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. On Tuesday, besides the morning and afternoon conference at the Old Bailey, there was an evening meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel in City-road. On Wednesday there was a grand gathering of many thousands of London Sunday-school children and their teachers at the Crystal Palace, with singing of hymns by the children in the Handel orchestra, and on the terraces. There would be a concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday; also, the unveiling of the statue of Robert Raikes, on the Thames Embankment; and the assemblage of a multitude of children, by the invitation of the Archbishop, in the gardens of Lambeth Palace.

A monument has been erected in front of the Unitarian chapel in Essex-street, Strand, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of Sunday schools in this country. It is to exhibit the statue of a Sunday scholar, designed by Mr. Hugh Stannus. On the pedestal are the names of Cardinal Borromeo, Mr. Robert Raikes, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, an esteemed Unitarian minister of the last century, and others, with the principal dates of their work. The model of the statue, a seated figure reading the Bible, was unveiled on Saturday by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., with Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., and other gentlemen assisting.

At Gloucester, the native city of Robert Raikes and scene of his benevolent labours, this festival has been celebrated with peculiar interest. The model of a statue of Robert Raikes, which is to be erected in Gloucester Cathedral, was unveiled by the Earl of Shaftesbury at the Shirehall on Tuesday. There was a Sunday-School Conference next day, and a procession on Thursday; and the foundation-stone of a Raikes Memorial Hall is to be laid. We give some illustrations of the scenes associated with this subject in the city of Gloucester; the house in which Raikes was born and that in which he opened his first Sunday school, and the design for the Raikes monument, the sculptors of which are Messrs. Willis Brothers, 163, Euston-road, London.

There have been Centenary Festival proceedings at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and in most of the large towns of England this week.

Several convenient Handbooks to the New Parliament, and statistical records of the late General Election, have been issued by different publishers. A special edition of "Dod's Parliamentary Companion" is published by Messrs. Whitaker and Co. The merits of that work have been approved by forty-eight years' experience, and its complete revision, which was made necessary by the great amount of change in the composition of the new Parliament, has been effected with the utmost diligence and correctness. We are informed that in the new House of Commons there are not less than 236 members who did not sit in the last House, and 201 of them were never before in Parliament. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin publish a volume compiled by Mr. William Saunders, author of two approved books of political discussions and American travel. It is entitled "The New Parliament, 1880;" and about half of its contents have the character of historical narrative, or collected newspaper reports and public documents, showing the immediate occasions, the progress, and the result, of the late General Election and of the change of Government. The remainder of the volume presents a very complete and accurate record of all the constituencies, the electoral returns, comparing those of 1874 with 1880, and the personal connections and antecedents of the new Members of Parliament, as well as of the new Ministry and subordinate offices. Messrs. Ward and Lock's "Guide to the House of Commons, 1880," is equally to be commended. "Debrett's Illustrated House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" hardly requires a word of praise, its merits are so well known. It is compiled and edited by Mr. Mair, and the edition for 1880 is marked by his wonted accuracy. Messrs. Dean and Son publish it. A supplement to that most useful work, "Who's Who in 1880" (published by Bailey and Co.), contains lists of the New Ministry, the new Peers, and the new House of Commons, with the names of ex-Members; also the new Privy Councillors, the new Baronets, and the new Knights, corrected to May 19. Bacon's "Parliamentary Map of the British Isles;" and likewise the "Political Maps" of England and Wales, of Scotland and of Ireland, published by Mr. E. Stanford (which latter are compiled by Mr. E. Shaw Lefevre), exhibit at a glance the topographical situation of affairs in the present condition of party politics.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert on Monday received Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, in private audience.

Vice-Admiral Sir B. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived at Rome on Monday.

In the Chamber yesterday week a man in the gallery threw two large stones into the hall below. No one was hurt. When arrested, the man, who is a tailor of Viterbo, named Gordigliani, said that he had come to Rome with the intention of killing a personal enemy or committing suicide, but being in a desperate and starving condition he had done something to cause himself to be arrested. According to one statement, he also alleged that some time ago he had received a commission to come to Rome to assassinate the King. When he was seized his pockets were found to be full of stones. It is believed that the man is mad.

The official reports furnished to the Minister of War show that on April 1 this year the Italian army consisted of 218,210 men, of whom 103,210 were infantry of the line, 39,290 mountain corps and Bersaglieri, 22,177 cavalry, and 22,530 infantry.

SPAIN.

On Sunday morning the King and Royal family were present in the Atocha Cathedral at a splendid religious and military ceremony to inaugurate the monument of Marshal Concha. Near the spot where he fell mortally wounded on June 27, 1874, close to the sierras of Monte Muro, near Estella, Marshal Quesada, with military pomp, inaugurated last Saturday another marble monument in a vineyard of Navarre, to the memory of Manuel Concha, Marquis del Duero.

The Court has left for the Summer Palace of San Ildefonso, Valencia, and will probably return at the end of August for the accouchement of the Queen.

After some stormy proceedings the Cortes was last week suspended by a Royal decree, the announcement being received with cries of "Long live the King!"

The Morocco Conference has concluded its labours. Its last act was to place in the hands of the Envoy of Morocco a memorandum, signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, claiming liberty of conscience and equality of rights for the Christian and Hebrew subjects of the Sultan.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his wife and his son, Count William, left Berlin on Tuesday afternoon for Friedrichsruhe.

The bill for the discretionary amendment of the Palk laws was passed on Monday in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet by a majority of four, after the first clause regulating the education and official relations of the clergy had been rejected by one vote. The numbers at the final vote were 206 for the bill and 202 against it. The majority included the united Conservatives and the fifty National Liberals; and the minority was composed of the Centre, the Poles, the Progressists, and about forty National Liberals.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The reconstruction of the Austrian Ministry, which has been some time in progress, is announced to be completed. The Emperor has appointed Dr. Dunajewsky to be Minister of Finance, Baron von Kremer to be Minister of Commerce, Baron Streit to be Minister of Justice, Major-General Count Welsersheim to be Minister of the National Defence.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Bohemian Diet the proposal of the Committee rejecting the Electoral Reform Bill by passing to the order of the day was adopted by 135 votes against 79.

RUSSIA.

By an Imperial ukase the number of men to be enrolled during the present year for completing the army and navy has been fixed at 235,000.

News received at St. Petersburg from Tiflis states that General Scobeleff started from Tchikishlar on June 2 with a detachment of the Red Cross and about 2500 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, not including reserves. When Kizil Arvat is occupied, the railroad will be commenced to the Gulf of Michail or Krasnovodsk for the transport of stores.

Severe injury has been sustained by the Russian floating battery Kremen by collision with a Danish steamer in the Gulf of Finland, and she has put into Helsingfors for repairs.

TURKEY.

At a meeting of the Berlin Conference on Monday a vote was unanimously passed and signed by the Plenipotentiaries settling the frontier line of Greece proposed by France and amended by Great Britain. Professor Kiepert, who drew the Conference map, estimated the territory added to Greece at 390 geographical square miles.

A scheme of reforms for Armenia, proposed by Abeddin Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, is under consideration of the Council of Ministers.

Replying to representations made by Mr. Goschen, the Porte has denied having sent any warlike supplies to the Albanians.

Midhat Pasha has sent to Constantinople, by the hands of the Governor of Beyrouth, a despatch, in which he proposes important reforms in Asia Minor, and promises payment to the Porte of a fixed annual revenue, asking on his own part, for enlarged powers of administration.

EGYPT.

The anniversary of Prince Tewfik's accession to the throne was celebrated at Cairo last Saturday. A reception was held at the Palace, which was attended by the Patriarchs of the different religious creeds, the members of the diplomatic body, the state officials, and the leading Europeans resident there. The Sultan has raised Riaz Pasha, the President of the Egyptian Ministry, to the rank of Muehir.

The Khedive has left for Alexandria, where his Highness will pass the summer months.

The British Government has notified its acquiescence in the appointment of Mr. Alonzo Money as English member of the Caisse of the Public Debt, in succession to Mr. Auckland Colvin, who replaces Major Baring as English Comptroller-General.

AMERICA.

General Hancock's nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and that of Mr. English for the Vice-Presidency, have been enthusiastically received by the Democratic press throughout the country.

General Winfield Scott Hancock has held a prominent position in American politics for many years. He is between fifty-six and fifty-seven years of age. His parents were in good circumstances, and he was entered as a student at West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1844. He served during the Mexican War in 1846, and was promoted for gallantry. In the great Secession War he accompanied General McClellan's army on the Potomac, distinguishing himself at the battle of Williamsburg. He was also engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, where General Burnside was defeated, and took part in the campaign of General Hooker on the Rappahannock, ending in the disaster of Chancellorsville, where the celebrated Stonewall Jackson received his death wound. He subsequently took a prominent part in the great battle at Gettys-

burg, which ended in the frustration of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. Still later, he commanded a body of troops in the series of actions which were fought during the Wilderness campaign and the advance of General Grant upon Richmond. General Hancock has since the war held important political positions, and was a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1868.

A convention, composed of fifty delegates, is sitting under the title of the "United Irishmen of America," at Philadelphia, their avowed object being to devise measures for the liberation of the Irish.

Telegrams of Tuesday's date from New York state that the excursion steam-boat Seawanhaka, with 300 passengers on board, has been burned off College Point, Long Island Sound, near New York. Fifty persons are believed to have lost their lives.

CANADA.

Mr. John Beverley Robinson has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, vice the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, whose term of office has expired.

A grand Catholic celebration, in honour of the festival of St. John the Baptist, was held at Quebec on Thursday week. The chief features of the day's proceedings were religious and civic ceremonies and a large procession.

SOUTH AFRICA.

After three days' debate in the House of Assembly at Cape Town, on the motion for a Conference of Representatives of the South African colonies, the previous question was yesterday week moved and accepted by the Ministry, the Premier stating that, looking to the evenly divided feeling of the House upon the subject, the Government would not feel justified in advising the Governor to convene a conference.

A motion expressing confidence in the Ministry has been carried in the Cape House of Assembly. The Government have brought forward a bill in the House asking for powers to extend the railway system of the colony at a cost of £6,250,000.

The Empress Eugénie embarked on Sunday on board the Union Company steam-ship Trojan at Durban for England.

INDIA.

Lord Lytton left Simla on Monday, with full military honours, for Bombay, on his way to England. The Marquis of Ripon and all the chief officials assembled to bid him farewell.

Sir Andrew Clarke left Bombay for England by the mail-steamer leaving last Saturday.

The news of Sir John Strachey's resignation has, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says, been received throughout India with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction.

According to a telegram received by the *Daily Telegraph* from Bombay, Abdul Rahman is expected to reach Cabul in about a fortnight's time. The correspondent of the *Daily News* states, however, that Abdul Rahman has written to the chiefs that he is not coming further south than Charikar at present. He has ordered no resistance to be offered to General Gough in Koh Daman. The Cabul correspondent of the *Times* says that the Sirdar's real intentions can only be guessed at for the present, and the greatest caution is requisite in dealing with him.

AUSTRALIA.

By 43 against 41 votes the Legislative Assembly of Victoria has thrown out the Ministerial Bill for the reform of the Constitution.

The Governor has dissolved Parliament, and the new elections will commence on July 14.

Three men belonging to the notorious Kelly gang of bushrangers, who in the early part of last year attacked several country banks and carried off large sums of money, besides committing other gross outrages, have been shot in an encounter with the police who had been sent in pursuit of them. The man known as Ned, one of the leaders of the gang, was mortally wounded. The robbers, when attacked by the police, offered a desperate resistance.

M. des Vœux has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas. He was Acting Governor of Fiji during the absence of Sir Arthur Gordon in England.

Astrakhan is suffering from a plague of locusts, which, with other insects, are devastating the crops. The locusts have also invaded the Steppes of the Don, where the wheat crop is regarded as lost.

M. Challenel-Lacour, who presented his letters of recall at Berne last week, was entertained at a banquet by the Federal Council, and the Presidents of both branches of the National Assembly.

The Burmese insurrection appears to be at an end. The King's troops have defeated and dispersed the rebels, Prince Nyaungoke has been taken prisoner, and is under guard at Thayetmyo, on his way to the capital.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that M. Bille, a member of the Folkething, and formerly editor of the *Dagbladet*, has been appointed Danish Minister in Washington. He will leave for his post in September next.

Fighting has been resumed between the National and Provincial troops in the Argentine Republic. News of last Saturday's date, from Rio de Janeiro, states, however, that an armistice for one day had been then concluded, and that negotiations for peace had been opened.

Diplomatic relations have been finally broken off between Brussels and the Vatican. Early in the present month the recall of the Belgian Legation was notified to the Pontifical Government, and all efforts to obtain a postponement of the measure have proved unsuccessful.

A curious bequest recently made to the city of Vienna by a wealthy banker, Herr Heinrich Lustig, was the subject of animated discussion last week at a meeting of the Viennese Municipality, specially convened to decide upon its acceptance or rejection under the conditions prescribed by the testator. The *Daily Telegraph* states that the legacy consists of thirty thousand francs, to be deposited in the State savings bank at the usual interest, the said interest to be collected every quarter and added to the capital, and this process to be repeated until the interest shall amount to an annual income of five millions of florins, a result attainable in something less than two hundred years from the date of the first deposit. When this cumulative operation shall have been completed the income is to be applied to the erection and endowment of orphanages, hospitals, and asylums in Vienna, and subsequently in Prague, Pesth, Brünn, Linz, and other large towns duly enumerated in Herr Lustig's testament. Should the city of Vienna not think fit to accept his bequest upon these terms, the testator directs that it be tendered by his executors to the City of Paris "which," he observes, "will unquestionably carry out his wishes." The will containing these eccentric dispositions closes with the following paragraph: "The benefits accruing from this legacy shall be accorded to men of all creeds whatsoever; but I desire that priests of every religion and sect may be debarred from exercising any influence upon the institutions thus founded." By a considerable majority, the Municipality of the Kaiserstadt resolved to accept Herr Lustig's bequest, and to fulfil all the conditions attached thereto.

VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday witnessed the parade in and near the metropolis of nearly 15,000 volunteers, most of whom were ordered out for the annual Government inspection by officers of the regular troops.

The 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) were inspected on the Horse Guards' Parade. When they marched on to the ground, with Lieut.-Colonel the Duke of Westminster, K.G., at their head, they were in twelve companies of about twenty-seven files, or about 900 of all ranks, and presented a fine and solid appearance. Major-General Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, was the inspecting officer.

The 2nd London, which had an hour previously mustered at St. George's Barracks, were subsequently inspected on the same ground by Colonel Philip Smith, Grenadier Guards, in the presence of General Higginson and other officers. The 2nd London were in ten companies of twenty-five files, the total muster showing an attendance of 744, slightly in excess of last year's. Lieut.-Colonel Vickers was in command. At the end of a close inspection Colonel Smith expressed his satisfaction with the drill and appearance of the regiment.

On the parade-ground of Wellington Barracks the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Brigade were formed for inspection by Colonel Waller, Royal Artillery. There were eleven batteries on the ground, and a 40-pounder siege battery horsed. The brigade was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ray. After the inspection in line, march-past in open and quarter column, and the manual and firing exercises, the various detachments were detailed for gun, repository, and gun drill, with which and the general appearance of the brigade Colonel Waller was much pleased.

Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards, inspected the 1st Tower Hamlets in the Regent's Park, the parade state showing an advance on last year's return from 680 to 814.

The 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) also had a large increase in their numbers for inspection, which was held in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital by Colonel Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards. The "state" showed 891 of all ranks, compared with 824 last year, the present enrolled strength being 1000.

The St. George's (11th Middlesex) were inspected in the grounds of Lambeth Palace by Colonel Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards. In this case, also, the muster exceeded the last inspection. The battalion was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay.

The 1st Middlesex Engineers went through the official ordeal in Hyde Park for battalion drill, and at the headquarters, Chelsea, for engineering, Colonel Dawson Scott, R.E., being the inspecting officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Ball was in command. The muster was 532 of all ranks, which is a slight decrease on that of last year's (563).

Other regiments inspected were the 40th Middlesex, 3rd Tower Hamlets, 4th Surrey, and 26th Kent.

The ten days under canvas which the London Rifle Brigade have had at Mitcham-common for purposes of instruction were practically brought to a close last Saturday with the official inspection of the camp and the regiment by Colonel Philip Smith, Grenadier Guards. The regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, whose field-officers were Major Adrian Hope and Major and Adjutant Ewens. With their movements and the inspection of the camp the gallant officer expressed himself in high terms of satisfaction. The camp has been a pattern of neatness and cleanliness, and the task of awarding the prizes for the best kept lines by no means an easy one. The brigade goes into camp next month at Wimbledon for a fortnight, prior to which the Duke of Cambridge will make his annual inspection.

On the invitation of Dean Stanley, hon. Chaplain of the regiment, the Queen's (Westminster) attended Divine service on Sunday in the Abbey, parading in the first instance at New Palace-yard, under the command of the Duke of Westminster, and marching to the sacred edifice, preceded by the drums and fifes. The Dean preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon.—The 3rd City of London Rifles also paraded for Divine service, and marched to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. L. Davies.—The 37th Middlesex Rifles paraded in Russell-square at 10 a.m., and marched to St. Giles's Church.

The English team, who recently won the Volunteer International Challenge Trophy, have requested the Lord Mayor of London to be the custodian of it until the next annual competition, and the Trophy will be formally handed over to his Lordship at a public ceremony, to be held in the Guildhall on July 26, being the Monday succeeding the Wimbledon Meeting. Should the Elcho Shield be won by England it will be presented at the same time.

After seven days' sojourn under canvas at Bobbing, the East Kent, numbering 700, struck their camp last Saturday. The volunteers behaved in an exemplary way, and the organization and management of the camp called for high commendation. The duties of camp life were agreeably varied on Tuesday and Thursday by concerts in the canteen tent, and on Friday the volunteers underwent a most satisfactory inspection. Colonel Knocker, the commanding officer, who is most popular with his men, and most of the other officers shared the week's work.

On Monday a meeting of the members of the Hull Artillery Brigade was held at the barracks, about 800 men being present. Colonel Commanding Humphrey, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, said he thought a few days ago he had taken his farewell. He met them, however, still as their commanding officer. His resignation and those of the other officers who resigned with him had been returned. His character had been vindicated publicly in the House of Commons, the Minister of War having declared the charges against him unfounded and frivolous. The Colonel concluded by asking the men to take back their uniforms and recommence drill. Every hand was held up in token of assent.

The International Rifle-Match between the American and Irish teams on Tuesday resulted in a victory for the Americans by twelve points. In the first competition, at the 800-yards range, the result was a tie—the even score of 436 being made on both sides. At the 900-yards range the Irish riflemen fell behind eight points, 428 being scored by them, as against 436 by the Americans. At this range Majors made the score of 74 for the Irish out of a possible 75; and for the Americans Mr. Rathbone and Major Clark each made the highest total of 75. At the 1000-yards range the contest was decided. The Americans made a total of 420, and the Irish scored 416, thus dropping four points. The grand total for America was 1292, and for Ireland 1280. The Americans, therefore, won by twelve points. Both teams were cheered when the match terminated. The riflemen on both sides were entertained at dinner by the Lord Lieutenant.

Volunteers will regret to learn that the Donegall match has disappeared from the Wimbledon programme, and that the Irish Challenge Trophy (as the splendid cup, given for annual competition by the Marquis of Donegall in 1866, was formerly called) will this year not form one of the ornaments

of the prize tent. Some time ago the Marquis expressed a wish that only privates should compete for the cup, which for the last five years has been contested between twelve men of the regular army and twelve volunteers, irrespective of rank in the service. The proposed change of conditions was found so distasteful at Hythe that an intimation was forwarded to the National Rifle Association stating that no Army team would be organised if the new condition was insisted on. It was felt by the Council of the National Rifle Association that such a condition would render the contest unequal, the Volunteer private, who cultivates marksmanship, being usually in a much more favourable position for devoting the necessary time to practice than the private in the Army.

The council of the National Rifle Association, as a substitute, have initiated a match to be called "The United Service Match," open to five teams from five different branches of the service, namely—an army, a navy, a marine, a militia team, and, lastly, a team from the yeomanry and volunteers. The conditions are to be similar to those of the Donegall match—twelve men on each side firing with the Martini seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The National Rifle Association will give £40 annually in money as a prize, and it is hoped that a couple of hundred pounds or so will be forthcoming from the public to provide a challenge cup to replace the famous Donegall Cup or Irish International Trophy.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barber, H. W., Senior Curate of Houghton-le-Spring; Vicar of Ryhope. Barrow, Alfred H., Curate of Acton; Chaplain, Madras Establishment. Blackett, H. R.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Croydon. Cosens, E. H. F., to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury. Farthing, G. L.; Curate of Lynton (Sole Charge of Lynmouth). Fitch, T. W.; Curate of Tilmantone, Kent. Graham, Thomas; Vicar of St. Paul's, Islington. Harton, J. W.; Curate-in-Charge of Westbury-on-Trym. Lane, H. T.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Archdeaconry of St. Alban's and Rural Dean of Barking, Diocese of St. Alban's. Langshaw, H., Curate of Heckfield; Rector of Silchester. Lefevre, P. A.; Curate of St. Heliers and Vice-Dean of Jersey. Oldfield, G. Briscoe, Rector of Berwick St. Leonard-cum-Sedgehill; Organising Secretary of S.P.G. for the Archdeaconry of Sarum. Redpath, Henry Adeney; Vicar of Wolvercot. Tapper, J. W.; Incumbent of St. James's, St. Heliers, Jersey. Thomas, T. Kearsey; Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Roden. Wyatt, G. D., Curate of Greyfriars, Reading; Vicar of Highbury, Berks.

The parish church of Great Paxton, in the diocese of Ely, was reopened on Sunday, after complete restoration.

A new church at Sydenham was dedicated on Sunday by the Bishop of Rochester. The offertory amounted during the day to more than £700.

The Hon. Anthony E. M. Ashley has been appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner, in the room of Thomas Salt, Esq., resigned.

On Tuesday, St. Peter's Day, the memorial stone of St. Peter's School Church, Salisbury estate, Fulham, was laid by the Rev. Dr. Forrest, Vicar of St. Jude's, Kensington.

The Very Rev. Canon Boyle, of Kidderminster, was duly installed in Salisbury Cathedral on Thursday week as Dean of Salisbury and Prebendary of Heytesbury, vice the Very Rev. Henry Parr Hamilton, deceased.

Tuesday being the 179th anniversary of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, holy communion was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral at eight o'clock in the morning, and there were special celebrations and services in over a hundred churches in London.

The Duchess Dowager of Cleveland has presented a third sum of £1000 to the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham towards the endowment of the proposed new bishopric of Southwell, and a further sum of £500 towards the provision of a palace for the future Bishop.

Lady Charlotte Schreiber and Mr. Montague Guest, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of the Dorset Freemasons, laid on Thursday week the foundation-stones of the new church of St. Paul's, Poole. Lord Wimborne has promised £500 towards the fund. The ceremony was attended with Masonic honours.

Last Monday the Bishop of Durham consecrated a new church at Stillington, near Stockton-on-Tees. This is the fourth church the Bishop has consecrated within less than three weeks. West Pelton Church was consecrated on the 9th, St. Matthew's, Newcastle, on the 14th, and South Hylton on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., has given £50 to the Bishop of Bedford's East London Church Mission; Bishop How himself gives £200 a year; Mr. Jacob, one of the Bishop's neighbours at Clapton, gives £100 a year; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., £100; and a layman not resident in the diocese £500, in addition to an annual subscription of £75 for special parishes.

A portrait of the Dean of Llandaff (by Mr. Sydney Hodges) was on Saturday last presented to Mrs. Vaughan as a token of esteem from a number of personal friends. Lord Fortescue, on behalf of the subscribers, presented the picture, and dealt on the great acquirements and eminent services of the Dean, and the widespread regard which was entertained for both him and Mrs. Vaughan by a large circle of friends.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of the new Oratory in Brompton was laid by Dr. Bradshaw, Bishop of Nottingham, a former Priest of the Oratory. The new church will be in the Italian Renaissance style, and will be the most magnificent specimen of that school in England, next to St. Paul's Cathedral. The Duke of Norfolk has contributed £20,000 to the new structure and the Fathers of the Oratory £25,000.

The foundation-stone of a new Catholic Church at Caterham, Surrey, was laid on Thursday week by the Right Rev. Dr. Danell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, in the presence of a number of his clergy and the guests of the Priest in charge of the mission, the Rev. Francis J. Roe. The buildings are in active progress, and comprise a church, schools, and presbytery, rendered necessary in part by the newly built Guards' Dépôt in the neighbourhood.

The General Baptist Conference was concluded at Nottingham on Thursday week. At the evening session petitions to the House of Commons were adopted in favour of Sunday closing and the abrogation of the enactments upon which the opium traffic between England and China rested. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the adoption by the House of Commons of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution on local option, and approving of the recognition and application by the Prime Minister of the principle that no religious views which a man might have should disqualify him from holding high office under the Crown. A third resolution was adopted expressing an opinion that a simple affirmation of allegiance might safely be substituted for the usual Parliamentary oath. The next conference will be held at Norwich, the Rev. Dawson Burns being the president.

Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, has offered the Baptist Missionary Society £4000 in aid of its Congo Special Mission, and particularly for the purchase and perpetual maintenance of a steamer on that river and its affluents.

A large Wesleyan chapel was opened on Monday at Roupell Park, Streatham, by the Rev. Dr. Pope.

The annual conference of the Methodist New Connexion has been held at Longton, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Cocker, Principal of the Rannmoor College. An increase of 255 members during the past year was reported. In the course of the conference a deputation from the Wesleyan Methodists attended and offered fraternal greetings, which were warmly reciprocated. It was decided to start a special fund to pay off existing debts, a sum of £12,000 being fixed upon, towards which over £2000 was promised.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The annual festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was held at the Freemasons' Tavern last week. The Marquis of Tweeddale presided, and the company numbered about 300. As the result of an earnest appeal, contributions to the funds of the asylum amounting to about £1900 were announced.

At the anniversary festival of the Poplar Hospital—Mr. David Powell, jun., chairman of the East and West India Dock Company, presiding—the donations amounted to £1600.

The Earl of Lathom presided last Saturday at the annual inspection of the Royal Masonic Institution at Wood-green, and distributed the prizes to the successful boys of the year.

The Printers' Pension Corporation has been made the depository of a gift of stock in the East India Railway Company, value about £550, producing an annuity of £23 per year, to be applied to the relief of such deserving workmen, or widow or orphan child of such workmen, employed in "La Belle Sauvage Printing and Publishing Works," as the donor, Mr. Thomas Dixon Galpin, or his sons may select.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress yesterday week paid a state visit to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead upon the occasion of the celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of this admirable institution for the education and maintenance of necessitous orphan children. His Lordship was accompanied by Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Woolton, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bayley, Under-Sheriffs Crawford and Wragg with their wives, and the officers of the civic household.

Mr. Brassey, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, distributing prizes to the pupils of the training-ship Conway in Liverpool last week, said that successive Boards of Admiralty, in sending young seamen afloat to learn practically their profession by means of training-ships, acted in conformity with the advice of the finest seamen of the day. The Admiralty, whilst taking every precaution against the recurrence of disasters such as the Eurydice, could not suffer themselves to be deterred by the apprehensions of similar catastrophes from sending boys to sea, where alone they could learn the duties of their calling.

On Monday the Bishop of Rochester presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils in the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's, Streatham-hill. The prizes to both boys and girls were distributed at the same meeting, prizes being given in six classes of girls and seven classes of boys, besides the prizes to the boys and girls of the Town School. Several of the pupils received prizes for proficiency in two or three branches, and one lad named Crews, gained considerable applause in carrying off four out of the five prizes given to the second class. The proceedings were enlivened by several songs capably sung by the children, and after the distribution the Bishop, whose manner had already won the hearts of the children, gave them some fatherly counsel in a remarkably genial style.

At St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, on Tuesday night, the tenth annual general meeting of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association was held, under the presidency of Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram, Bart. The report, which was read by Mr. G. Stormont Murphy, the honorary secretary, contained an encouraging statement of affairs, with the announcements that the Duke of Richmond and Gordon had consented to accept the position of president; and that the trusteeship, vacated by the resignation of Lord Carington, would be refilled by Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, when the adoption of the report was moved by the Duke of Westminster, and seconded by the Earl of Derby, who warmly commended the objects of the organisation. The 735 fountains and drinking-places under the society's care cost £12 a day, merely to keep them in proper repair and supplied with water, and if the money is not forthcoming some of those drinking-places must be closed.

A bazaar and fancy fair, in aid of the Royal Masonic Pupils' Assistance Fund, was opened on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, and continued until Friday evening. The attendance at the opening ceremony was numerous.

The forty-sixth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum and Benevolent Fund was held on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace—Mr. Philip Chasemore Gates, Q.C., chairman of the New Westminster Brewery Company, taking the chair. The object of the society is to raise a fund from which to allow temporary or permanent assistance to members of the trade. The asylum at Nunhead-green, Peckham, was erected in 1852-3, at a cost of £3000, including £550 paid for the purchase of the freehold. Part of this sum was raised by subscriptions from the trade and the remainder was voted from funds in the hands of the Protection Society. On a portion of the ground on which the seven almshouses of the asylum stand eight houses have been built, and these having been let, the rents, after payment of rates, taxes, repairs, &c., yield an income of £120 a year. The small debt incurred has been paid off, and the rents now form a permanent part of the income of the society. During the evening Mr. Colin Oliphant read a list of donations, amounting in all to 1150 guineas.

For the purpose of illustrating the progress being made in France in the musical education of the blind, a *séance musicale* was given at the Mansion House on Tuesday, when pupils of the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles (Paris), by special permission accorded to Mrs. Richardson-Gardner by the Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, performed a well-selected programme of instrumental and vocal music. On Thursday another *séance* was given by the pupils at St. James's Hall, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson-Gardner.

A morning concert of the pupils of the Royal Normal College for the Blind was given at Grosvenor House, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, on Wednesday.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will distribute the prizes at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, to-day.

The first meeting of the Senate of the new Royal University of Ireland was held in Dublin Castle on Thursday week. The Duke of Abercorn, Chancellor, presided. On the motion of Dr. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor, seconded by Dr. McCabe, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was unanimously elected Vice-Chancellor.

OPENING OF A NEW HIGHLAND RAILWAY: VIEWS ON THE LINE BETWEEN CALLANDER AND OBAN.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



GLEN OGLE.
THE PASS OF BRANDER AND RIVER AWE.
DALMAILLY AND BEN CRUACHAN RANGE.

LOCH EARN AND ENTRANCE TO GLEN OGLE.
KILCHURN CASTLE, LOCH AWE.
LOCH LUBNAIG AND BEN LEDI.

LOCH DOCHART.
THE PASS OF BRANDER, FROM THE RAILWAY.
LOCH EARN HEAD.

THE CALLANDER AND OBAN RAILWAY.

A new line of railway to the Western Highlands was opened this week. Oban, the well-known resort of summer tourists on the Lorne coast of Argyllshire, near the mouth of Loch Etive, is now connected with the "Lady of the Lake's" country and the inland valleys of the Teith and Forth, at Callander, in Stirlingshire. The new line, opened last Wednesday throughout its entire length, was begun so long ago as 1867. It will save a long and circuitous navigation from Glasgow down the Clyde, up Loch Fyne, and through the Crinan Canal and Straits of Mull.

The distance by railway from Callander to Oban is but seventy-two miles, traversing some of the most romantic parts of Scotland. The line starts in a northerly direction. Along the eastern shore of Loch Lubnaig, overlooked by huge Ben Ledi, passing the Braes of Balquhider and Loch Earn Head, with a fine view of Loch Earn, thence westward through wild Glen Ogle, visited by the Queen and Prince Consort in 1842, it reaches Loch Dochart, under the shadow of mighty Ben More. Here are the ruins of an old castle, on an island in the Loch, which the Campbells made their stronghold in times when clan against clan was often arrayed in war. It is said the Macgregors hit upon rather a novel plan of attacking it. In the winter, when the loch was frozen, they constructed a breastwork of trees and branches, which they pushed before them over the surface of the ice. On the loch is another island apparently formed by the interweaving of roots and stems of water-plants. This island is sometimes moved or shaken by the force of the wind and water. On the north shore of the loch are the ruins of a farmhouse, claimed to be the birthplace of Rob Roy.

At the head of Glen Orchy, in a lovely spot, nestles the tiny hamlet of Dalmally. It is an alluring retreat, surrounded by a profusion of grand landscape of mountain, glen, loch, and stream. We understand there is capital fishing and good shooting to be had. Past the village, onwards to Loch Awe, flows the River Orchy. The stream is crossed at Dalmally by a fine old bridge, which forms the connection with the road to Oban. At the north end of the bridge is the parish church, with the ancient burying-ground, and divided from this by the road is a grassy knoll, formerly the Gallow-hill of Glen Orchy, where the powerful Macgregors executed their traitors and captives. Converging into the valley of the Orchy, in which the village is embowered, are Glen Lyon, Glen Orchy, and Glen Strae. The expulsion of the "Red Macgregor" from this district is sung of by Scott in his "Macgregor's Gathering":—

Glen Orchy's proud mountains, Coalchuim and her towers,
Glenstrae and Glenlyon no longer are ours;
We're landless, landless, landless, Grigalach!

About half a mile from Dalmally the train crosses, on a long iron bridge, the head of Loch Awe. Everybody has heard of Loch Awe, and of the grand old ruin, Kilchurn Castle, built on a rocky promontory at the head of the loch. It is a square tower surrounded by high walls, with battlements and turrets at the angles. This castle was erected in the fourteenth century by the wife of Sir Colin Campbell, the Black Knight of Rhodes, and the founder of the Breadalbane family. She built it during the Knight's crusade in the Holy Land. Two hundred years afterwards the Breadalbane family enlarged the castle, and it was their residence until 1740. In the rebellion of 1745 it was garrisoned by the Royal troops. Dotted about Loch Awe are four-and-twenty islands, many of them exquisitely beautiful in form and colour, not a few preserving the remains of castle, monastery, or chapel, and all rich in legendary and historic associations.

Perhaps no portion of the route has a wilder aspect than at the Pass of Brander. Here the train runs along the side of the huge mountain Ben Cruachan at a considerable height. The pass is three miles long, and is a gorge of surpassing ruggedness. On both sides the mountains are lofty and exceedingly steep. In one part the depth is over 1300 ft., and the river Awe dashes along at the bottom. Often has this dangerous pass been the scene of bloody battles among the ever-contending clans. Scottish history tells how Robert Bruce encountered and almost exterminated one of the rebellious clans; and how Sir William Wallace defeated another of these war-loving factions. Not far from the bridge of Awe, which may be remembered as the scene of Sir Walter's tale "The Highland Widow," there are, on the brow of both banks of the river, numerous cairns of stones covering the resting-places of those who were slaughtered in the Bruce escape. The formation of the line through this pass is a marvellous feat of modern engineering skill.

Oban, the terminus of the line, is a delightful seaside watering-place. It is sheltered by the island of Mull from all harsh-blowing breezes. Being made so much more easily accessible by this railway, it will become a still more popular haven for holiday-makers. The railway station occupies a conspicuous and advantageous site close to the bay at the southern extremity of the village. The building is of the attractive Swiss style of architecture, being principally of polished pine, and having a glass roof. The platform arrangements are ample, while there is excellent accommodation for train travellers and the officials. Considerable improvements are to be made at the harbour, in order to permit passenger-steamers to berth close to the pier at the station.

The New Roker Park, Sunderland, consisting of thirteen acres, the gift of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and six acres, the gift of Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Whitburn Hall, Sunderland, was opened last week by the Mayor (Alderman Storey) in the presence of 20,000 inhabitants. At the same time, 10,000 children celebrated the Sunday School Centenary.

There was a goodly gathering in the parish schools of St. Michael's, Ebury-street, last Saturday, to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in a show of flowers grown in the windows of London. The competition was highly creditable, and 300 persons exhibited specimens of their window culture. The Rev. Canon Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's, aided by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, distributed the prizes; and the Duke of Westminster addressed a few words to the competitors.

The annual meeting of the Cobden Club was held on Saturday last at the Century Club, Pall-mall-place, Mr. J. B. Potter, M.P. for Rochdale, in the chair. There are upwards of 500 subscribing members of the club, and nearly 300 honorary members. On the club list are the names of about 200 members of the Houses of Parliament. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had now in the Cabinet of fourteen Ministers twelve who were members of the Cobden Club. They would be very glad to welcome the new French Ambassador, M. Challemeil-Lacour—who would attend the Cobden Club dinner, they expected, on July 10—knowing him to be a staunch free trader, and to have been associated during his life with the political and economical principles which Mr. Cobden advocated. Mr. John W. Probyn was unanimously elected honorary treasurer, in the room of the late Mr. Richard Baxter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ranks of racing men were divided last week, the northerners naturally patronising Newcastle, while south countrymen were catered for at Stockbridge and Kempton Park. The Northumberland Plate has sadly degenerated since the days of Underhand and Caller Ou, and this year the "Pitmen's Derby" gained a more unsavoury reputation than ever, as favourites came and disappeared again like will-o'-the-wisps. All through the piece, however, Victor Emmanuel (5 st. 12 lb.) held his place bravely, and, right up to the start, it was a case of "seven to one bar one," the Osbornes not thinking it possible that the highly-tried three-year-old could be beaten. He ran well, but was not quite good enough to take much part in the final struggle between Mycenæ (7 st. 13 lb.) and Inval (8 st. 6 lb.), a great fight between the pair resulting in the victory of the former by a head. As Mycenæ had incurred a 10 lb. penalty by his success in the Newton Cup, it was clear that he had something like a stone in hand on the original weights, and he has done good service for Mr. Vyner on several occasions. Parole (8 st. 12 lb.) ran well for a mile and a half, which he has shown again and again is the extreme length of his tether. Two or three other races at Newcastle were of more than passing interest. Simmel, the newly-named colt by Brown Bread—Alice Lee, made very light of a 10 lb. penalty in the Monkchester Plate, and the North Derby showed once more how greatly Fire King has been overrated. He was backed against the field, but was never in it with either Novice or Geldersbeck, the filly's running contrasting strongly with her wretched display in the Oaks. Favo appears to be greatly in need of a little well-earned rest, and Webb, who was in great form at the meeting, had to ride him desperately hard to get him home before old Knight Templar. It was asking a little too much of Mycenæ to expect him to win the Newcastle Handicap under 9 st. 8 lb.; and her penalty just stopped the Adrastia filly in the Seaton Delaval Stakes, though she beat everything except Abbess of Beauchief, a daughter of Prince Charlie, who received 15 lb. from her.

Though once or twice we were threatened with heavy rain, the weather at Stockbridge fortunately proved fine, and, as usual, the meeting on the picturesque downs was a very pleasant one, and no one grudged the veteran John Day and Tom Cannon their brilliant succession of victories. The Wednesday was devoted to the meeting of the Bibury Club. On the whole, backers were pretty successful, though they suffered a severe blow when the odds of 3 to 1 on Capuchin were upset by Jessie. Moll Davis, a half sister to Robert the Devil, made her début in the Twenty-Second Biennial; but the flaming reports of her excellence were soon contradicted by her position in the quotations, and she is in reality very moderate indeed. Sea Foam once more performed badly, and Chelsea would have had an easy task but for the unexpected form shown by Canace, who made him do all he knew to win by half a length. The Stockbridge Meeting proper began on the Thursday, and the members of the ring had all the best of the two days' racing. A good field of seven ran for the Stockbridge Cup, and when it became plain that the stable had no fancy for Hackthorpe, Phénix became all the rage. Until about one hundred yards from home he appeared to have the race at his mercy, but he has grown cunning, and, stopping to nothing at the finish, was caught and beaten by Elfe, a two-year-old in John Day's stable. Marksman and Couronne de Fer—two Derby seconds—are the only juveniles that have ever won this cup, which is run over a very severe six furlongs, and Elfe must be quite beyond the average. He was the first winning mount of Salter, jun., and the lad, not content with having broken the ice in such splendid style, carried off the next two races, Unless his head is turned by such a brilliant beginning, there is a great career before this light-weight. His style of riding reminds us forcibly of Archer's early doings, as he seems to get off wonderfully well, and, avoiding the temptation of trying to win "cleverly by a head," a ticklish performance which is only safe in the hands of such masters of the art as Fordham and Cannon, he keeps his horse going in earnest until he is well past the post. Jockeys of this stamp are none too plentiful, and his future efforts will be watched with the greatest interest. Scobell had no difficulty in taking both the Mottisfont and Hurstbourne Stakes, two of the richest prizes of the week. He is one of the most improved colts in training, and was evidently not half fit when beaten by Althotas at Northampton; indeed, he will not lack supporters if he should meet Sir Charles again this season. We had a good look at Robert the Devil, who was unopposed for a Biennial on the last day. He, too, has gone on the right way since Epsom, and looks like making a rare bid for St. Leger honours, even if Peck manages to send Bend Or to the post perfectly trained. We must not omit to mention that Cannon, who knows every inch of the Stockbridge course, scored seven wins during the week, and is now a good third on the list of winning jockeys.

A series of military competitions, including tent-pegging, lemon-slicing, and tilting at the ring, took place at the Agricultural Hall during last week. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family, honoured the sports with their presence, and the general attendance on each day was very large. The profits were devoted to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

In spite of very unfavourable weather, a meeting of the London Athletic Club, which was held at Stamford-bridge on Saturday, proved thoroughly successful. A level 100 Yards was won easily by C. L. Lockton, from M. Shearman and W. P. Phillips. The last named was by no means at his best, as, having formed one of the Kingston crew at Henley, he could not have trained properly, and Shearman, who won the level Quarter in the fine time of 51 sec., has almost given up sprinting. The handicaps were remarkable for the fine running of the everlasting C. H. Mason, who did as good as 2 min. 2 sec. for half a mile, and the success of H. L. Cortis in the Four Miles Bicycle Race, his time being 12 min. 12- $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

The trial-matches of the two University elevens mainly engrossed the attention of cricketers last week. Neither managed to win against the M.C.C. and Ground; but the Cambridge men did decidedly better than their rivals. Mr. A. G. Steel (51 and 37) was again in great form with the bat; but, thanks to the free scoring of Messrs. A. P. Lucas (37 and 46), T. S. Pearson (64), and A. W. Ridley (32), the M.C.C. won by 49 runs. None of these three gentlemen played against Oxford; but Barnes (118, not out) did yeoman service for the Club, and the Oxonians succumbed by nine wickets. The fielding of both University teams was below par, the Oxonians being particularly loose and slovenly. Morley bowled grandly in both matches, and Mr. A. G. Steel was once more very deadly with the ball. A wonderfully close match between Eton and Winchester resulted in the victory of the former by only eight runs; the scoring on both sides was very small. The Australians are gaining uninterrupted victories against Eighteens all over the country, and the Canadians are displaying far better form than on their first appearances in England.

Charming weather favoured the forty-sixth annual inter-University cricket-match at Lord's Ground on Monday and Tuesday last, and the result has fully justified those who expressed their belief in the superiority of Cambridge, who, apart from Mr. Steel, were a long way in advance of their opponents, both in batting and fielding. The Cambridge captain bowled very finely, but strange to say he was not successful with the bat in either innings. G. G. Studd, with 78, was the highest aggregate scorer in the match, and his success gave great satisfaction. The Hon. Ivo Bligh batted brilliantly for 72, whilst C. T. Studd, Whitfield, Lancashire, and Wilson all played up well for the success of their University. For Oxford, E. T. Hirst, 49 (not out); and M'Lachlan, 27, must be awarded the palm, as they undoubtedly saved their side from a "follow on," the score being 80 for nine wickets, and 132 for ten, the last wicket thus putting on no less than 52 runs. Fowler, Evans, and Colebrooke deserve a word of praise for their efforts in endeavouring to avert a defeat. The scene was as bright and picturesque as ever, and the attendance could not have been less than 20,000 on either day. Full particulars will be gleaned from the following score:—

CAMBRIDGE.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hon. Ivo Bligh, c Patterson, b Harrison...	59	c Trevor, b Evans	13
Mr. H. Whitfield, b Evans	...	c Fowler, b Harrison	32
Mr. A. G. Steel, b Harrison	...	st Fowler, b Evans	4
Mr. R. S. Jones, b Evans	...	c Colebrooke, b Harrison	2
Mr. C. T. Studd, b Evans	...	c Hirst, b M'Lachlan	52
Mr. G. B. Studd, l-b-w, b Evans	...	b M'Lachlan	40
Mr. C. P. Wilson, not out	...	c and b Greene	23
Mr. A. F. J. Ford, b Evans	...	b Evans	0
Mr. O. P. Lancashire, b Evans	...	b M'Lachlan	29
Mr. P. H. Morton, b M'Lachlan	...	not out	16
Mr. C. W. Foley, b Thornton	...	b Evans	3
B 14, l-b 3	...	B 14, l-b 4	18
Total	...	Total	232

OXFORD.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. E. L. Colebrooke, st Foley, b Steel	3	not out	34
Mr. A. H. Trevor, st Foley, b Steel	18	b Steel	4
Mr. A. H. Evans, b Morton	12	b Ford	22
Mr. A. D. Greene, l-b-w, b C. T. Studd	14	run out	8
Mr. W. A. Thornton, b Morton	0	c G. B. Studd, b Steel	5
Mr. W. H. Patterson, b Morton	0	b Steel	2
Mr. E. T. Hirst, not out	49	c Ford b Steel	15
Mr. H. Fowler, b Morton	1	c C. T. Studd, b Steel	43
Mr. F. L. Evelyn, l-b-w, b Morton	0	c G. B. Studd, b Steel	1
Mr. C. G. Harrison, b Morton	0	c C. T. Studd, b Steel	10
Mr. N. M'Lachlan, b Steel	27	l-b-w, b Ford	0
B 6, l-b 2	8	B 5, l-b 2	7
Total	132	Total	151

Cambridge have now won twenty-three matches, Oxford twenty-one, and two have been drawn.

At Leamington on Thursday week the thirtieth Midland Counties' Archery Meeting was concluded, and the prizes were awarded. The principal lady winners were: Greatest gross score, £9, Mrs. Butt, West Kent Archers, 561; second, £7, Mrs. Lester, Grand National, 555; third, £6, Miss Legh, Cheltenham, 516; fourth, £5, Miss Allen, Blundell Sands, 512; fifth, £4, Mrs. Legh, Cheltenham, 505. Miss Wright, Bardsdale Archers, won the prize for the greatest number of golds, and Miss Hollis, Cheltenham, that for the greatest score at sixty yards, Mrs. Hussey winning at fifty yards. The principal gentlemen winners were: Greatest gross score, £9, Mr. Bridges, Royal Toxophilites, 737; second, £7, Mr. Legh, Cheltenham, 666; third, £6, Mr. Remington, Royal Toxophilites, 666; fourth, £5, Mr. Aston Edgbaston, 635; fifth, £4 10s., Mr. Neesham, Royal Toxophilites, 634; sixth, £4, Mr. Pardoe, Montgomeryshire, 629. Mr. Martin, Royal Toxophilites, won the prize for the greatest number of golds, and Mr. Barter, of the Wychwood Archers, that for the best gold—each £3.

Favoured by delightful weather, the prize tournament of the Kempton Lawn Tennis Club concluded yesterday week, the final rounds in the double handicap having been won by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Ridley, receiving two bisques, beating Mr. H. J. Vernon and Miss Adshead. The single handicap was secured by Mr. T. J. Vernon, who, receiving two bisques, beat Mr. Jennings.

The ocean race of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club was sailed on Monday from Dover to Boulogne and back, in a strong westerly breeze. Latona came in first, Egeria second, and Miranda third. A man fell off the Gwendoline, a couple of miles from home, and was drowned. The Gwendoline was leading at the time of the accident.

On Thursday morning last, that accomplished* lady swimmer Miss Beckwith, daughter of the well-known Professor Beckwith, commenced her gigantic task of remaining in the water for sixty continuous hours. It will be remembered that Captain Webb was successful in a similar test of endurance some few months ago. The feat is being attempted in the large whale tank, in the Annexe of the Royal Aquarium, and if all goes well Miss Beckwith will finish her swim on Saturday night at eleven o'clock.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

A numerously attended meeting was held on Tuesday at the residence of Lord Aberdare, Queen's-gate, Kensington, for the purpose of affording increased facilities to ladies seeking a high-class education. Lord Aberdare occupied the chair, and a considerable number of ladies were present. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said an association had been formed at Oxford for promoting the higher education of women some time ago, and Somerville Hall had been established for the reception of students coming from a distance to attend the lectures of the association. Owing to the success which had attended the movement, the premises were not sufficiently large, and they had been offered by St. John's College the freehold ground on which the hall stood for £7000. Three thousand more, however, would be required, so that in all £10,000 would have to be raised in order to accomplish the object which they had in view. He earnestly appealed to those present to use their exertions to collect the necessary funds.

At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, Mr. A. H. D. Acland briefly explained in detail the work which had been done in consequence of the establishment of the hall.

Professor Green moved a resolution in favour of the purchase of the property offered. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., in seconding the motion, said he thought they ought not to stop at £10,000, but try and get more. Professor Legge supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Several other resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were also unanimously carried.

Amongst the other speakers who addressed the meeting were Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., Mr. Shaen, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, the Rev. J. Percival, and Mr. G. Palmer, M.P.

The latter gentleman signified his intention of contributing £100 towards the amount required.

The City Press says that the Shipwrights' Company have unanimously resolved to hold a second competitive exhibition of ship models in 1882.

OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, BART.

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, seventh Baronet, of Closeburn, in the county of Dumfries, died suddenly on the 23rd ult., at Dover, on board his yacht. He was born in 1838, the eldest son of Sir Charles Sharpe Kirkpatrick, sixth Baronet, and succeeded to the title (created in 1685) at the death of his father, Oct. 9, 1867. He married, in 1866, Sophia-Anne, daughter of the late Mr. William Blanton, of Frampton-on-Severn, but by her (who died July 31, 1879) had no issue. The baronetcy devolves, in consequence, on Sir Thomas's next brother, now Sir James Kirkpatrick, eighth Baronet, who was born in 1841, and married, in 1872, to Mary Steward, youngest daughter of Charles John Fearnley, Esq., by whom he has two sons and two daughters. The Kirkpatricks of Closeburn are one of the oldest families in Scotland. Their history is replete with interest and vicissitudes. The estate of Closeburn was sold in the latter part of the last century to the Rev. James Stuart Menteth; and his grandson, Sir James Stuart Menteth, resold it to Mr. Baird, the great ironmaster, for £220,000. The story of "The Swans of Closeburn" is one of the prettiest episodes in Sir Bernard Burke's "Family Romance."

The deaths are also announced of—
Major-General William Bethell Gardner, Royal Artillery, on the 15th ult., at Cromal Lodge, Ardersier, N.B., aged sixty-four. He entered the Army, 1834, and attained the rank of Major-General, 1867.
Lady Harriet Jane Herbert, youngest daughter of Edward, second Earl of Powis, K.G., by the Lady Lucy Graham, his wife, daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, on the 21st ult. Her Ladyship was born Dec. 21, 1831.
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Butter, younger, of Faskally, on the 19th ult., at Killiecrankie House, Perthshire, aged forty-four. He was eldest son of Archibald Butter, Esq., of Faskally, by Jemima, his wife, daughter of James Richardson, Esq., of Pitfour Castle.
George Dudley Ryder, Esq., second son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of Thomas March-Phillipps, Esq., of Garendon Park, Leicestershire, on the 19th ult., at 16, Palace Gardens-terrace, in his seventy-first year.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The third Eclipse of the year is an Annular Eclipse of the Sun on July 7, but invisible from Europe. It begins on the Earth generally at 43 minutes after 10h. a.m., in longitude 59 deg. 40 min. west of Greenwich, and latitude 22½ deg. south. The Central Eclipse begins 31 minutes after noon, in 65 deg. west longitude and 52 deg. south latitude. The Annular Eclipse ends at 50 minutes after 1 p.m. in 8 deg. west longitude and 66½ deg. south latitude. The Eclipse ends at 37 minutes after 3h. p.m. At the Cape of Good Hope a Partial Eclipse will be visible.
The Moon is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 1st. She is near Venus on the 7th; but this is the day of New Moon. She is near Mercury during the evening hours of the 9th, and near Mars during the evening hours of the 10th; she is near Jupiter during the late hours of the 27th and morning hours of the 28th, and near Saturn during the morning hours of the 29th. She is nearest the Earth at noon on the 20th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 5th. Her phases or times of change are:—
New Moon on the 7th at 21 min. after 1h. in the afternoon.
First Quarter " 15th " 16 " 6 " morning.
Full Moon " 21st " 2 " 9 " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 28th " 41 " 11 " afternoon.
Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 9h. 34m. p.m., or 1h. 20m. after sunset; on the 10th at 9h. 20m. p.m., or 1h. 8m. after the Sun; on the 15th at 9h. 0m. p.m., or 51 minutes after sunset; on the 20th at 8h. 37m. p.m., or 34 minutes after sunset; on the 28th the planet and Sun set nearly together; and from this day till Sept. 10 he (Mercury) sets in daylight. He is in his descending node on the 6th, at his greatest eastern elongation (26 deg. 21 min.) on the 8th, near the Moon on the 9th, at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 16th, and stationary among the stars on the 21st.
Venus rises on the 9th at 3h. 46m. a.m., or 11 minutes before sunrise; on the 17th she rises with the Sun, and after this day she rises in daylight. She sets at sunset on the 8th; at 8h. 16m. p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset, on the 19th; and at 8h. 9m. p.m., or 19 minutes after sunset, on the 29th. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 49m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 8m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 27m. p.m. She is near the Moon on the 7th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, and at her least distance from the Sun on the 25th.
Mars is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 9h. 54m. p.m., or 1h. 42m. after the Sun; on the 19th at 9h. 27m. p.m., or 1h. 22m. after sunset; and on the 29th at 8h. 58m. p.m., or 1h. 8m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 43m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 22m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 57m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 10th.
Jupiter rises on the 8th at 11h. 25m. p.m.; on the 18th at 10h. 47m. p.m., or 2h. 41m. after sunset; and on the 28th at 10h. 9m. p.m., or 2h. 18m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st 6h. 37m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 37m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 27m. a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 10th, and near the Moon on the 27th.
Saturn rises on the 8th at 11h. 51m. p.m., on the 18th at 11h. 12m. p.m., and on the 28th at 10h. 34m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 7m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 15m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 5h. 14m. a.m. Is near the Moon on the 1st and again on the 29th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 21st.

The Duke of Sutherland distributed the prizes to the successful students in the medical and surgical college of St. Thomas's Hospital yesterday week.
The Directory of Stationers, Printers, Publishers, Booksellers, and Paper-makers, of which Messrs. Kelly and Co. publish a third edition, is serviceable to all who have business concerns with the trades belonging to literature. It extends to the whole of England, Scotland, and Wales, containing the names and addresses of more than sixty thousand persons. But we learn from the census statistics mentioned in the preface that, in 1871, nearly 400,000 persons were employed in various occupations connected with the making and selling of books, newspapers, and other printed matter. There are nearly two thousand newspapers and a thousand magazines in this country; and it is probable that the number will continue to increase.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.
HERWARD (Oxford).—We have not a copy at hand, but shall refer to your inquiry again. The game was well played by you, but rather wildly on the part of your adversary.
W T R.—Only solutions received to Saturday are acknowledged in next issue.
P J (Broadmoor).—Mr. Morphy was only two years old in 1839, the date you mention. He was never defeated in any set match or tourney.
ALPHA.—Thanks. We are glad to learn that you agree with our views about the selection of problems.
J T (Chipping Norton).—It is marked for insertion, subject to the test of another and final examination.
SENEX.—Please see answer to Hereward.
M GONZALES (Lorca).—The solution of No. 1893 is correct, but it arrived too late to be included in the usual list.
VA (U S A).—Correct solution of No. 1892.
E J L (Strand).—Much too simple in conception and construction.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1894 received from Pierce Jones, Alfred W Hale, Senex, W M Curia, W T R, John Tucker, Emile Frau, E L G, W J Eggleston, Juan Carrasco, M Gonzalez, Francisco Junta, and Frederick Sabel.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1895 received from Pierce Jones, E F, H Hampton, and B H Brooks.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1896 received from H B, East Marden, Shadforth, Alpha, R H Brooks, Cant, Norman Rumbelow, Kitten, D Templeton, R Jessop, G L Mayne, M O'Halloran, R Gray, An Old Hand, Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, S Farrant, H Brewster, Ben Nevis, O S Cox, R Ingersoll, B L Dyke, E Elsbury, H Barrett, C Oswald, H Langford, Nerina, Julia, T Greenbank, A L Alone, N Cator, L Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, Pierce Jones, W M Curia, E F, H Blacklock, Smutch, E H H Y, W S Leest, A Kentish Man, Alfyn, Senex, G Fosbrooke, Dr F St, James Dobson, M Dawson, Lulu, D W Kell, A C Edwards, W J Eggleston, W D Jones, Mariana of Bruges, John Tucker, and Caricoa.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1895.

- WHITE.
1. Kt to Q Kt 6th
2. Kt takes Q P
3. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
4. Kt to K 7th. Mate.

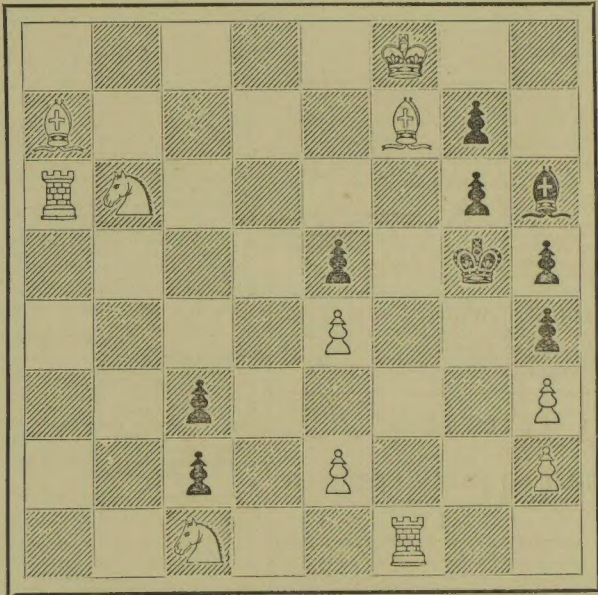
- BLACK.
K to B 4th*
B takes Kt
K takes Q

*If Black play 1. B to Q B 2nd. 1. B takes Kt. 1. B to Kt sq or R 6th, or 1. K to K 2nd, White continues with 2. Q to B 8th, mating in two more moves. If, in the main variation, Black play 2. K to K 3rd, the answer is 3. Q to B 8th (ch); if 2. K to K 5th, then 3. Q takes P (ch); and if 2. P to B 6th, then 3. Q to B sq (ch), mating in each case on the fourth move.

PROBLEM No. 1898.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Divan between Mr. JAMES MASON and an Amateur.

(Roy Lopez).

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. B to R 4th
5. Castles
6. P to Q 4th
7. P takes P
8. B to Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd
10. P takes P
11. B to K Kt 6th
12. R to K sq
13. R P takes Kt
14. Q to Q 2nd
15. B to K 3rd
16. Kt to Q 4th | BLACK (Mr. M.)
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
P to Q R 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
Kt takes P
B to K 2nd
Castles
Kt to Q B 4th
P to Q 3rd
B takes P
Q to K 2nd
Q to K 2nd
Kt takes B
Q to B 4th
P to K R 3rd
B to K 3rd
Q to K R 4th | WHITE (Mr. A.)
17. B to K B 4th
18. Q takes B
19. Q takes Kt
20. Q to K B 4th
21. R to K 2nd
22. Q R to K sq
23. Q to K 5th
24. R takes Q
25. K R to K 2nd
26. R to K 8th (ch)
27. R takes R (ch)
28. R to K 7th
29. P to K B 3rd
30. R takes Kt P
31. P to Q Kt 4th
32. Kt to R 4th
33. K to B 2nd | BLACK (Mr. M.)
Kt takes B
Kt takes Kt
Q R to Q sq
R to Q 2nd
K R to Q sq
P to Q B 3rd
Q takes Q
R to K 7th
B to B 4th
R takes R
K to R 2nd
R takes Q B P
R takes Kt P
B to K 3rd
P to Q B 4th
R to Kt 8th (ch)
P takes P
and White resigned. |
|---|---|--|--|

Played at Purcell's Coffee-House between the Rev. S. W. EARNSHAW and another Amateur. (King's Gambit.)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| WHITE (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q 4th
6. P to K R 4th
7. P takes P
8. R takes R
9. Kt to Q B 3rd
10. P to K Kt 3rd
11. P takes P | BLACK (Amateur).
P to K 4th
P takes P
P to K Kt 4th
B to Kt 2nd
P to Q 3rd
P to K R 3rd
P takes P
B takes R
P to Q B 3rd
B to K Kt 5th
P takes P | WHITE (Mr. E.)
12. Q B takes P
13. Q takes B
14. Q to R 8th
15. Q to R 3rd (ch)
16. Q takes B
17. Castles (Q R)
18. P to K 5th
19. B takes Q P | BLACK (Amateur).
B takes Q P
B takes Kt
K to Q 2nd
K to B 2nd
Kt to K 2nd
Kt to Q B sq
P to Q 4th
and wins. |
|---|---|--|---|

From a number of inquiries lately addressed to us we infer that a demand for American chess literature is springing up in this country, and, in the interests of the game, we are glad to make a note of it. As practised in the States, even in the public rooms, chess is a wholesome and inexpensive pastime, and in its literature the somewhat dry details of matches and tournaments are always enlivened by flashes of the peculiar national humour. So far as public record goes, Franklin was the first American chessplayer, and his famous "Morals of Chess" was the first American work about the game. The earliest chess column of America appeared in the New York Spirit of the Times in March, 1845, and in 1855, a year after the first Congress, there were no fewer than thirty papers in the States devoted either wholly or in part to the cultivation of chess. All the American chess journals of the present time can be obtained in London at the American Exchange, 449, Strand; and we add, as our correspondents desire us to do so, that the most important of these are the *Turf, Field and Farm* (New York), the *New York Clipper*, the *Hartford Times* (Connecticut), the *Free Press* (Detroit, Michigan), and the *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis.
Mr. Max Judd's enterprise of yielding the odds of a Knight to eight of the strongest amateurs of the St. Louis Chess Club is likely to turn out successful. When the score stood at 5½ to the amateurs, Mr. Judd, the latter contrived to throw away a game in twelve moves to one of the amateurs, after which he appears to have become aroused to some purpose, for he then scored four games in succession, and thus brought his score up to 7½ against 6½ for the Allies. Among the defeated players in this battle royal are Mr. Aarunsberg, of Chicago, to whom Mr. Hosmer yielded only the comparatively small odds of Pawn and move. The *St. Louis Globe* describes this match as one of the most interesting of the series and praises the play of both parties, Mr. Judd's especially.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 7, 1877) with four codicils (dated June 7, 1877, and March 9 and 30 and May 5, 1880) of Mr. Joseph Burrell, late of the Middle Temple and of Wimbledon, barrister-at-law, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by William James Farrer and Joseph Arthur Burrell and Godfrey Burrell, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his son Henry the law books and furniture at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and there are other legacies to his children; to his clerk, Benjamin Riches, an annuity of £50; to his executor, Mr. Farrer, 100 guineas; to his brother-in-law, Mr. Green, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lake, 50 guineas each; to his indoor and outdoor servants, 19 guineas each; and the residue of his estate, real, and personal, to all his children in equal shares as tenants in common.

The will (as contained in papers A, B, and C, executed respectively on June 20, 1862; Sept. 6, 1867; and Sept. 7, 1878) of Mr. John Barber, late of Parkhill, Derbyshire, who died on April 27 last, at No. 21, Irongate, Derby, was proved on the 21st ult. by John Thomas Barber, the son, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mathilde Barber, £100, with an annuity of £1000 and his furniture and effects for life; to his daughter Emily Catherine, £100, and upon trust for her, her husband, and children, £10,000; to his brother Henry, an annuity of £200; and some other bequests. All his real estate and the residue of the personality he gives to his said son.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1880) with a codicil (dated April 9 following) of Miss Sophia Anne Robertson, late of No. 22, Lowndes-square, who died on May 3 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Edward Vaughan Richards, Q.C., the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths £20,500 to Mrs. Hornold; £15,000 Consols upon trust for her sister, Mrs. Frances Eliza Buckland, and her (testatrix's) niece, Louisa Sophia Buckland; and other legacies, pecuniary and specific. The residue of her property is to be held upon trust for her said sister for life, and then for her children.

The will (dated Oct. 17, 1877) of Mrs. Martha Whitechurch Aldridge, late of Throop, Southampton, who died on May 1 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by the Rev. William Wheeler Aldridge, the nephew, James Read, and Samuel Bemister, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths £300 to the Congregational Church, Endless-street, Salisbury; £200 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, the London City Missionary Society, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Dissenting Ministers, the Pastors' Retiring Fund, and Muller's Orphanage Society, Ashley Down, Bristol; £100 to the Hampshire Congregational Union; £2000 upon trust to pay the income to the minister for the time being of the Congregational Church at Throop, in addition to the provision made for him by the said church; £500 upon trust, to apply the income in the repairs of the said church; and a large number of legacies to relatives, friends, and others. The residue she leaves to her nephew, the said Rev. William Wheeler Aldridge.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1867) with two codicils (dated Feb. 27, 1872, and July 17, 1873) of Mrs. Ellen Belfield Gauntlett, late of High-street, Southampton, who died on April 27 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by George Atherley, the Rev. Arthur Bradley, and the Rev. William D. Harrison, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. There are numerous legacies to relatives and others; and £300 Consols each, free of legacy duty, to the Southampton Dispensary, the Southampton Infirmary, and the Female Orphan Asylum, Southampton. The residue of her real and personal property the testatrix gives to the said George Atherley and Mrs. Selina Forrest.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1877) with a codicil (dated Oct. 9, 1878) of Mr. Tilden Smith, late of Knelle, in the parish of Beckley, Sussex, who died on April 6 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by James Smith, the brother, Francis Smith, the nephew, George Jenner and Hugh Boxall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. After making some bequests, the testator leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his six children.

The will (dated April 29, 1878) of Mr. John How, late of Woodville, Northam, Cornwall, merchant, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Miss Mary Jane Evans How, Miss Ann Evans How, and Miss Bessie Helena How, the daughters, the acting executrices, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will (dated June 16, 1876) with two codicils (dated June 24, 1878, and Aug. 12, 1879) of Mr. Robert Hesketh, late of Earlswood Mount, Redhill, who died on April 25 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Robert Lempriere Hesketh and Edward Hesketh, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The legatees under the will are testator's five children.

The will (dated July 11, 1879) of Mr. Henry Thomas Raikes, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and late of the Mall, Clifton, Bristol, who died on May 24 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Charles Raikes, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after leaving legacies to his children, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his daughter, Augusta Caroline, for life, or until she shall marry, and then for all his five children.

The will (dated July 13, 1874) with three codicils (dated June 20, 1876, and July 23 and Nov. 4, 1878) of Mrs. Katherine Elizabeth Streatfield, late of No. 45, Brompton-crescent, South Kensington, who died on May 8 last, has been proved by Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, Bart., and Francis Charles New, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths £100 to his Eminence Cardinal Manning for St. Thomas's Ecclesiastical Seminary, Hammersmith; and £80 to the Rev. George Bampfield, of Barnet, Herts, for the charitable works under his direction at Barnet, at his discretion.

Earl Cowper, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was on Thursday week entertained at a banquet in the Mansion House, Dublin, by the Lord Mayor, Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P. A large company sat down to dinner in the Oak Room, and his Excellency was most heartily received.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Fund was held yesterday week at the Mansion House, Mr. Walter Gilbey presiding. The fund was reported to amount of £16,700. In answer to the Committee's request for permission to erect a statue of Sir Rowland Hill beneath the portico of the General Post Office, Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster General, said their wish should receive immediate consideration, and it was stated that nine sculptors of position had consented to compete for the erection of the statue. It was agreed to ask Dean Stanley's permission for the Committee to provide a memorial of an inexpensive character near the tomb of Sir Rowland Hill in Westminster Abbey.

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 beauty. It is not a dye. It requires only a few
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 Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed.
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 The Best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure,
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade-Mark,
 "Anti-Fat," Registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for
 CORPULENCY. It is purely vegetable, being a compound con-
 centrated fluid-extract of sea-buckthorn, and is perfectly harmless.
 No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person
 from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach,
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 disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates
 two thousand years ago, and what was true then is no less so
 to-day.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
 is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. Thomas
 Fairbank, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen,
 referring to Anti-Fat in the "The British Medical Journal," of
 June 7th, 1879, says: "I gave some of this extract (Fucus
 Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost
 three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I
 have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the
 accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it to fail.
 I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an
 anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic
 pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble
 while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite
 independently noticed."
 Prattville, Ala., July 20, 1878.—BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
 Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—About three months ago I com-
 menced using your Anti-Fat, at which time my weight was
 219 lb. By following your directions carefully, I have succeeded
 in reducing my weight to 158 lb. This is all very satisfactory
 and pleasant; but just previous to commencing the use of your
 medicine I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high
 price, and, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to me
 now. When I put one of the coats on, my friends tell me it looks
 like a coffee sack on a bean-pole; and when I put the pants on—
 well, description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether
 you have not, in connection with your medicine business, an
 establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could
 exchange these useless garments for others that would fit. I
 think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be
 an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to
 using it, in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throw-
 ing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your
 mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection
 with your Anti-Fat business.—Yours truly,
 "George Boyd."

THE ABOVE CONFIRMED.
 "Prattville, Ala., Nov. 29, 1878.—The Botanic Medicine Co.,
 Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—I weigh 315 lb. I am a member of
 the oil firm of Telfair, Snedeker, and Rucker, 105, John-street,
 New York. I am constantly travelling. Have intended to
 write to get some of your Anti-Fat, but have been waiting for
 some one who has actually taken your medicine.
 So to-day I have the gratification of interviewing Mr.
 George Boyd, of Prattville. He informs me that he
 reduced himself from 219 to 158 pounds in four months.
 "Yours truly,
 COL. HOUTSPON RUCKER."

Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received by
 the Botanic Medicine Company, confirming their statements
 relative to the efficacy of Allan's Anti-Fat in cases of Obesity.
 Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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